CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28732—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

SHIPPING.

ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,

F. I. C., F. C. S.

OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4978	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 5th	June 2nd	June 30th.
,, 19th	,, 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 2, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 23, 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 7th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 8th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,144 tons, on 5th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1892.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
†* IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May for	Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	29th ,, ,,	Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,,	Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH, 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 11th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.

THE S. S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th April, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200 250 to Continental Ports.
,, 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,

Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50, Parliament Street.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. per doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine.	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 14
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 2
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	25 4	13 2	28 10	14 12
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	33 0	17 8	35 2	19 12
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	38 8	20 4	44 0	23 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	21 0	11 8	23 0	12 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	24 4	13 4	29 0	14 12
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	30 12	...	34 0	..
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner wine	28 8	15 8	33 0	17 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	33 0	17 8	38 12	19 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH—Very fine and full-bodied	37 4	19 12	41 12	22 0
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	48 8	25 4	51 0	27 0

SPARKLING WINES.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	43 0	23 0	47 12	25 12
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind.	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	37 8	20 4	41 12	22 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	41 12	23 0	46 4	25 12
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	13 4
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	13 4
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
POMMARD—Of fine character	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
CHAMBERTEIN—This is an exquisite Wine	36 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDIES—Of the very finest character	44 0	25 4	49 8	27 8

SAUTERNES.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	23 0	12 0	25 4	14 4
SAUTERNE SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	26 4	14 12	29 12	16 8
SAUTERNE HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	36 4	19 4	40 12	20 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

(Bottled by MESSRS. M. B. FOSTERS & SONS.)

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles	Per Doz.	7 12	8 12
Half-Bottles	,,	5 12	6 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERING CANS FOR THE GARDEN, &c.

	1	2	4	6	8 qrt. size.
Cash ...Rs.	1-4	1-8	2-4	2-12	3-0
Credit...Rs.	1-8	1-12	2-8	3-4	3-10

N.B.—The above prices are advanced 10 per cent. owing to decline in Exchange.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	93
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200
N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;

OR

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 8
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND PERFORMANCE
BY THE
XAVIERITES.
NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1892.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
On Special Request the Students of
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE
Will repeat before the Public an Entertainment of
TABLEAUX VIVANTS
In Two Parts, to be followed by the amusing COMEDY of
ONE COAT BETWEEN TWO FRIENDS,
OR "UNCLE'S PARDON,"
Which proved a Great Success at their Social Gathering.
The Net Proceeds will be contributed towards the Fund of
PARSI POOR HOMES.

PROGRAMME :—
PART I.
SELECT SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.
PART II.
PARSI FAMILY (50 years ago.)
Do. do. (Modern.)
LALLA ROOKH and STATUE SCENES, and NAVAR CEREMONY SCENES.
PART III.
ONE COAT BETWEEN TWO FRIENDS,
OR
"UNCLE'S PARDON" (A COMEDY.)
The intervals will be filled in by numerous songs, recitations, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 3	Pit Stalls	Re. 1 0
Dress Circle	„ 2	Back Saats and Gallery.	„ 0 8

Tickets to be had at the "Kaisar-i-Hind Steam Press. „

GAIETY THEATRE.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MAY 5TH AND 6TH.
GRAND OPERA CONCERTS,
BY THE
RASONI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Now *en route* to Batavia.
ARTISTES :—
Signorina De Morel.
Signorina Vanoli.
Signorina Kneibel.
Signor Guardenti.
Signor Secchi.
Signor Valentini.
Signor Fomoni.
Signor Gavello.
Signor Bernascorni.
Conductor Sigr. Rasoni.
Formerly Conductor to Madame Adelina Patti.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s
Programme in To-morrow's Issue.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, May 2, 1892.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. PETERS, Captain Jacobs, will SAIL for ZANZIBAR, on the 11th Instant, taking Cargo and Passengers for the EAST AFRICAN PORTS up to NATAL.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1892.

ON account of a SPECIAL CALL to LANOWLI from H. H. the GAIKWAR, Mr. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, will remain CLOSED from the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 3rd, to THURSDAY, the 5th inst.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES.
MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEF.
Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 31, 33, 38 & 48 inches.
Illustrated Price List Free by Post.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. ROB. NEILL has from this date CEASED to be Manager of The UNIVERSAL TOBACCO Co., Ld.,

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1892.

PITMAN'S PHONETIC SHORTHAND.

A MEETING for the purpose of forming a BRANCH of the NATIONAL PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY will be held in Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's Office, (opposite the Esplanade Hotel), Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 4th instant, at 8-30 o'clock.

H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, will preside.

All interested (Ladies especially) are invited to attend.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.. £7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

One hundred hogsheads of English Ale for sale, in sound condition. Auction will take place at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m.

Liquor can be tested any day during office hours, viz., 10 a.m., to 5 p.m.

Reasonable offers will, meanwhile, be received for the whole, or portion of the consignment. By order GEO. RADCLIFFE, Major, Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 2, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BAGS OF PISTACHIO NUTS, ALMONDS, TEA, SAFES, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Syed Mirzan bin Syed Hasan Shirazi Mogul, trading in the name of Syed Mirzan Mirza Mahomed, insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1892, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's godown in Apollo Street, consisting 6 bags pistachio nuts, 10 bags almonds, 1 case tea, 2 safes, writing tables, &c.

SALE OF GOLD-GILT AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, OLD WEARING APPAREL, UTENSILS, &c.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of gold-gilt bugdi, ear stud, mains, silver rings, watches, *hasli*, *toda*, bangles, armlets copper and brass pots, silk handkerchiefs, *sari*, coloured *pugries*, trousers, *dhoturs*, coats, jackets, *suderia*, umbrellas, lace embroidered caps, chintz, lead, files, shear, coir rope, gunny, rice hurda, coffee, linseed, coal, shoes, firewood, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 3, 1892.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4 „ „
3 Months	3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors	Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital	„ 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climet from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,
MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES :—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano	Rs. 225
Do. do. Piano	„ 290
Do. do. Piano	„ 375
Square Piano Ebonized	„ 375
Do. Rosewood	„ 425
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	„ 525
Grand Piano by Broadwood	„ 350
Do. Ebonized	„ 450
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	„ 800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LIGHT DRINKS FOR THE HOT SEASON.
Clarets.
Burgundies.
Chablis.
Chambertin.
Graves.
Sauternes.
Hocks.
Hungarian Wines.
Sparkling Clarets.
Sparkling Sauternes.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

ESPECIALLY IMPORTED,
MESSRS. JULES MUMM & Co.'s
(BEST QUALITY)
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 56	0
Per two Dozen Pints	„ 61	0

DRY.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 39	0
Per two Dozen Pints	„ 43	0

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HEMSHOM'S BUILDINGS,
CUSTOMS HOUSE ROAD.
SUB-AGENTS :
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beeboo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!! BRUSHES!!!

IF you WANT a BARGAIN in the above, write to the PIONEER ARMY BRUSH FACTORY, Cawnpore, for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2½ per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beeboo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

FROM and after the 5th instant, Mr. FAUSTINO BRANCHI WILL ACT as AGENT of this Company.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 2, 1892.

NOTICE.

HAVING RETIRED from BUSINESS, I hereby request all persons owing me MONIES to pay the same to my Solicitors, Messrs. TURNER and HEMMING, of 33, Church Gate, Street, Bombay, who have my authority to give effectual Receipts for the same.

P. VUCCINO,
Photographer.

Bombay, 26th April.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES THIRTY (Rs. 30) per Share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1891, declared at the 18th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held on the 28th inst., will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 7th May next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P.M. to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 5th May next, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

CHATOORBHOOJ BHAICHUNDBHAI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th April, 1892.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.
MANAGERS :—
BALL, HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

WANTED.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

WANTED, TWO MARINE ENGINEERS. Salary to begin with Rs. 200 per month. None need apply except Youngmen who hold Second or First Class Engineer's Certificates for Sea-going Ships from the Board of Trade. Applications with Certificates to be sent to

THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

FOR SALE.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

S. S. SOMALI, 100 A-1, at Lloyd's, 382 Tons Gross, 223 Tons Nett, built in 1886 of Steel by Murdoch and Murray, Glasgow. Length 163, breadth 26. Draft 11'2. Triple expansion Engines. Nominal H. P. 65. Speed 9-10 knots. Consumption 4½ to 5 tons.

Offers will be received up to 7th May by

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,

Samuel Street, Mandvie.

NOTICE.—The following BOATS will be SOLD BY AUCTION in April or May, unless previously sold by tender.
One Yaul Teak Built Copper Fastened.
One 200-ton Decked Coal Barge.
One Troop Life Barge Mahogany Planks and Elm Keel.
One 36 foot sailing Cutter, Teak Built, Copper Fastened and Coppered.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

Bombay, 15th March.

PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of 2 WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINES built in 1889-90 by Messrs. James, Simpson and Co., London. The Engines are horizontal Triple expansion jet condensing: the pumps are of the Worthington direct acting duplex type. The Boilers are by the Babcock and Wilcox Company. Each engine is capable of lifting 4 millions of gallons in 24 hours, 100 feet high. Within certain limits the Pumps could be altered either to lift a smaller quantity to a greater height, or a larger quantity to a less height. The plant has given the greatest satisfaction and is only to be disposed of on account of the opening of the Tansa Works, which have rendered an auxiliary supply by pumping unnecessary at present. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. A. ACWORTH, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, April 14, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4		(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INSURANCES.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
OF STETTIN.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

WE hereby notify that we are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS in the above Company at the Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1892.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000. payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-1
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,

99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management*
LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	..	—	..	..	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	...	217½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	850
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	490
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	436½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	113¾
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	265
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1375	200	all	..	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	77
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	690
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	650
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
Gordon Mills	2,600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	710xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1037½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1530
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,720
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	422½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	7000
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,01
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,060	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Re. 1	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2	
China Leaf	,,	24-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	24-8	,,
Do. do. new	,,	24	,,
Australia do.	,,	24-10	
Bombay do.	,,	24-14	
English Sovereigns	,,	15-12	
Do. Dragons	,,	15-11-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	,,	224	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	222	,,
Five-Francs	,,	308	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Dnyan Prasarak Mandali Lecture, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Malwa (s), from Shanghai. Yesterday:—Melpomene (s), from Trieste; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; and La Seyne (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bawtry (s), for Zaandam; and H. M. Flagship Boadicea, Colombo.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

SARASWATI ALAYA, GIRGAUM.—There will be a debate on "Capital Punishment," in the above Alaya, at 6 o'clock, this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Glantivy and La Seyne entered the dock yesterday; the s. s. Acunthus left it on Saturday, and the s. s. Ehrenfels and Avoca on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ethelaida entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Melpomene yesterday; the s. s. Imperatrix left it yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for April, 1892:—Daily average attendance, 183; admissions, 2,147; and prevailing diseases, fevers.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—Mr. S. V. Edge will give a lecture "on Occultism, True and False," in the hall of the Thesophical Society, Church Gate Street, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Miss M. Gomes, who keeps a dispensary at Dhobie Talao, has reported to the police that, on the night of Saturday, the 30th ult., the dispensary was broken into by somebody, and Rs. 90, in currency notes and cash, stolen from a box belonging to a Goanese compounder.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday night last, a house on the Walkeshwar Road was struck by lightning, with the result that two doors on the third and second floors were torn from the door posts, and one of the walls of the house was cracked from the third floor down to the first floor. Fortunately nobody was injured.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms in 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—"Horse-Breeding in India," by Veterinary-Captain G. Rayment, A. V. D., Asst. Supt., Horse-Breeding Dept., for N.-W. Provinces and Rajputana; and "Note on the Black-tailed Rock Chat," by Lieut. H. E. Barnes, F. Z. S.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—We are promised another visit from Mr. Stanley's Opera Company next cold weather. They are now in Calcutta, where, notwithstanding the hot weather, they are doing remarkably good business. On the 14th instant they sail for Rangoon, thence down the Straits to China. In November they return to Calcutta, and after playing a short season there, Mr. Stanley intends coming on to Bombay.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The fourth lecture of the season, 1891-92, is to be delivered in Gujerati, under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Kavasji Institute, at 6 p.m., this evening, by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, on "Reproduction in the Vegetable Kingdom." The lecture will be illustrated with microscopic specimens, fresh plants and plates. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members.

THEFT OF KNIVES AND SPOONS.—Mahadoo Luximon, who was the servant of Mr. Francis Welter, a commission agent, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Constable Ellis, with theft as a servant of a number of knives, forks, and spoons, valued at Rs. 14. The property, which was found in the prisoner's possession by the police, was identified by the complainant. The servant admitted his offence and received a sentence of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela.
Valse	A Maid of Kent	Caroline Lewthian.
Cavatina	(Clarionet Solo)	Cassner.
Gavotte	Willkommen	Kluss.
Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Quadrille	Roundabout	W. Williams.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SOMEVOUSHY KSHATRIYA NITI SEVAK MANDLI.—The annual gathering of the above *Mandli* was held in the *Holi* building on the 1st May, 1892. The secretary of the *Mandli* read the report, after which Messrs. Janardan Gopal Mantri, Ramchandra Heerji, Raghunath Raoji Parelkar, Janardhan Raghoba, and Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri made instructive speeches and suggestions. A pamphlet, containing appropriate verses on morals, was then distributed, and the proceedings were brought to a close by an address from the chairman, Mr. Babul Jagganath Timble, Contractor, Bombay Port Trust.

A JUVENILE PICK-POCKET.—Ebrahim Joosub, a Mahomedan lad of fourteen years, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Saunders on a charge of theft of a purse containing one anna and six pies. Krishna Pursoo appeared as prosecutor and deposed that he experienced a sharp jerk at his pocket while he was walking through Sheik Memon Street. He instantly turned round and saw the youthful pick-pocket making off. A previous conviction being produced, the Magistrate committed him to the Sassoon Reformatory for a term of six years.

FIRE AT MALABAR POINT.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, fire broke out amongst some hay in one of the stables in the compound of Government House, Malabar Point. An alarm was immediately raised and in a short time fire-engines from Byculla, Gowalia Tank, and Pydownee arrived on the scene. The Gowalia Tank engine, which was the first to appear began to play upon the flames, but this being found deficient to cope with the fire, the Byculla engine, which arrived shortly after, was also brought into requisition, and the fire was extinguished in a short time. The damage is estimated at Rs. 600.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Ramee, a woman, aged 20 years, living at Byculla Flats. On Saturday evening, while the deceased and another woman were standing on the step of a tank, near the Soonderdas Mill and washing their clothes, the deceased slipped and fell into the tank, and was drowned. The other woman raised an alarm which attracted a number of people to the tank which was dragged, but the deceased's body was not recovered then. The following day the deceased's body was found floating on the surface of the water, and was brought out. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT BY FEMALES.—Kasee, a Hindoo woman, was, yesterday, placed in the dock at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Saunders, on a charge of theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 44. The prosecution was instituted by a woman, named Anundee, who said that the prisoner paid her a visit a few days ago, and while she was bathing disappeared with the ornament which was placed in a box. Information was not conveyed to the police at the time, but the ornament was subsequently found pawned with a Marwaree at Byculla, while the female delinquent was met at Mahim. The Magistrate convicted her of the offence and sentenced her to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months. The same prosecuting officer placed another woman, also named Kasee, before the above Magistrate, on a charge of stealing gold ornaments set with pearls, valued at Rs. 46, and belonging to a female, named Bhewa. The trinkets were traced to the possession of the prisoner's uncle. His Worship committed her to prison, for two months, with hard labour.

REV. FATHER WALRATH, S. J., AT THE CALHOLIC LIBRARY, CAVEL.—As announced, the Rev. Father W. Walrath, S. J., gave a very interesting lecture, on Thursday last, at the above library. After explaining the position of Treves, in Central Europe, he went on to give an outline from sources published and unpublished of the antiquities of old Treves, of its Roman monuments, Basilica, Amphitheatre, of its Christian domes, and the first Christians. Modern Treves, he explained, maintained its historic importance as of old; and especially to Catholics, in as much as in that city lay the unsown garment of our Lord. He gave elaborate arguments and facts in support of its authenticity, alluding to the various expositions of this relic since the sixth century, giving particulars of attested instances of cures wrought by them. As to the *bona fide* of the cures, he said, no one could have a doubt as none but those who were ailing with incurable diseases were allowed to touch the garment, and before doing so were obliged to produce a certificate of a known medical authority and the parish priest, specifying the nature of the disease, the time they were ailing, &c.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL FOREMAN.—On Sunday last a presentation was made to Mr. James Hindle, carding and spinning master, Currimbhoy Mills, consisting of a valuable tea service of silver Cutch work richly chased, and also a congratulatory address handsomely engrossed on vellum. The presentation was the proceeds of a subscription raised by the workmen of his department as a token of their esteem for him on his departure to England for a few months' holiday. Mr. J. Knowles, engineer of the mill, was requested to make the presentation, which he did, stating that the words of the address spoke for themselves, whilst the handsome silver tea-set was a very apt illustration of the old proverb of "Deeds not words." He concluded by wishing Mr. Hindle and his wife long life to enjoy the use of it, and trusted that he might return to his duties with renewed health and vigour. Mr. Hindle, in a brief speech, thanked those present for their substantial proof of the good feelings they entertained towards him, and exhorted them to continue doing their duty zealously during his absence, and expressed his desire and the pleasure it would give him to hear a good account of them on his return. Mr. Knowles then requested Mr. A. C. Bhandoopwalla, the head-clerk, to read the address, and this done, the proceedings terminated with the customary distribution of *pan-supari* and flowers.

FAREWELL GATHERING TO THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

ON Saturday evening, a large gathering of the jurisdictionists of the Bishop of Damaun, Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein met at the Don Antonio D'Silva's School, at Dadur, to meet the Bishop of Damaun, prior to his departure to Portugal, on leave. The grounds of the school were very tastefully laid out, and the building itself was very prettily decorated with coloured butties and bunting. The large central hall of the school was tastefully arranged, at the upper end of it being a raised dais for the Bishop and the clergy. About seven o'clock the arrival of the Bishop was announced by the band of St. Paul's playing a march. His lordship, on alighting at the gate, was met by the prelates of the different dioceses, and then proceeded to the hall, where he took his seat on the dais. A deputation of the Bombay Portuguese Association then read the following address:—

To the Most Rev. Don Antonio Pedro da Costa, Archbishop of Cranganore and first Bishop of Damaun.

My Lord,—We, the members of the Bombay Portuguese Association, have met here to wish your Lordship God-speed. This is neither the time nor the occasion for us to refer to the painful trials your Lordship has had to undergo during your Lordship's stay amongst us; suffice it to say that your Lordship has borne the cross that was laid upon you with true Christian resignation and fortitude. And God has rewarded you. We are the witnesses of your triumph and we rejoice with you. You have placed your trust in Him Who never fails us in our difficulties, and He has, with His strong arm, led you safe through the storms that gathered round you. Your Lordship is now about to leave us for a while and return to your own dear country. We sincerely hope that the change may greatly benefit your Lordship, and that you may come back to us in full health and vigour. My Lord, we are very much pleased to learn that it is your Lordship's intention to bring with you on your return to these shores a few Portuguese priests to co-operate with the indigenous clergy in the work of the diocese. We congratulate your Lordship on this felicitous idea, as we feel sure that such an addition to the noble band now at work will materially strengthen the hands of the Padroado, and help to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people under your Lordship's care. We also take this opportunity, my Lord, to express our satisfaction at the good work, which is being done at the Seminary at Damaun, and to thank you for the valuable assistance, the fatherly care, and the excellent tuition therein given to the large number of youths of the Bombay Portuguese community, who are students in that Institution. It might be needless to mention to your Lordship that the Bombay Portuguese Association, which was established on the 15th March, 1891, has for its objects, amongst others, the preservation of the name, the faith, and the prestige of the Portuguese community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. Wishing your Lordship a safe voyage home and a speedy return among us, we beg to remain, your Lordship's faithful and obedient servants, members of the Bombay Portuguese Association.

After this address another one was read by the jurisdictionists of the Bishop of Damaun, Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein.

The Bishop, in reply, thanked both the deputations for their kindness in welcoming him, and for their kind wishes for a happy voyage.

After this the whole meeting, preceded by the bands and banners, proceeded to the Dadur Church for Vespers, after which a display of fire-works concluded the evening's gathering.

The parish of St. Francis Xavier of Dabul gave a parting demonstration to his Lordshp the Bishop of Damaun on Sunday morning. The Burrows Lane wore a festive appearance by the innumerable flags that were flying in every direction. At 7 a.m. the Bishop arrived and was received by the priests and confraternities, and conveyed under a canopy to a pavilion, which was erected in front of the parochial house. Dr. J. A. da Gama welcomed his Lordship with a neat speech and pointed out the structure of the new church, which was being completed, and for the success of which the Bishop has worked so hard. Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas read an address expressing the sorrow of the parishioners, who felt deeply at parting from their beloved pastor. His Lordship replied touching the several points in the address and concluded that during his five years' administration, which has been chequered by various incidents, he could conscientiously say that he never dealt unfairly, and did any positive injustice to any of his numerous flocks, whose demonstrations at every church that he had visited confirmed his opinion. The Bishop then entered the church, and said a low Mass and gave the benediction of the blessed sacrament. As the Bishop was to start direct to the Victoria Bunder, a light breakfast was served, and at 9 o'clock the Bishop was conveyed processionally up to Dhobi Talao, preceded by two rows of confraternities with their insignias and banners, and followed by a band and thousands of people, both males and females. It was a novel sight to see such a large concourse of people wending their way by the Girgaum Road, and the Bishop under a canopy footing his way from Dabul to Dhobi Talao. The Bishop, with some priests, took his seat in a carriage, and the confraterities were dispensed with, but the enthusiasm of the people would not be satisfied, so some hundreds of them had taken flags with which they formed another procession and the Bishop's carriage slowly followed them up to the Victoria Dock, the band playing several sprightly tunes to enliven the march. Arrived at the Victoria Dock the Bishop came out of the carriage, and Mr. Vas, barrister-at-law, Damaun, made a speech, which was very pathetic as it referred to the parting of a beloved pastor who had endeared himself not only to the parishioners of Dabul who were giving him that hearty demonstration, but to the whole flock of his jurisdiction, expressing a hope that after enjoying rest the Bishop would return to his diocese. The Bishop said that he was fully overwhelmed with the esteem and devotion that were evinced by the people on his temporary departure from amongst them. He felt keenly the parting from them, and were it not for the delicate state of his health which had been brought on by incessant labour, which inevitably involved the creation and development of a new diocese, and not less by the internal and external questions that he had to face during the period of his administration, he would not think of leaving them so early. But he said he was the Bishop of Damaun, and as such he would remain as long as he lived, if he were permitted to have his own choice. He would, however, assure them that he would try his best to return among his flock as early as he could. His Lordship raised *vivas* to the parish of Dabul, which were returned by Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas. There were present at the ceremony and at the Bunder Mr. Centino, the Portuguese Consul-General, Dr. J. A. da Gama, Messrs. Lucio Faria, Ponciano de Souza, Francisco da Cunha, L. Mascarenho, Joseph da Silva, Leao de Souza, P. V. de Souza, Vicar Vara, the Vicar of St. Andrew, the Vicar of Cavel, the Vicar of Dabul, Messrs. J. J. de Silva, L. C. da Gama, J. S. Pimenta, and almost all the principal members of the Padroado jurisdiction, including several prominent persons at Mazagon, who had come to wish *bon voyage* to the Very Rev. Canon Calejo, the Vicar of Mazagon, who is also accompanying the Bishop of Damaun to Portugal. The demonstration was concluded by playing God Save the Queen and the crowd dispersed, the principal members shaking hands with the Bishop on board the Imperatrix, which left Bombay on Sunday afternoon.

THE Marquess and Marchioness of Tweeddale have been entertaining the members of the Edinburgh Architectural Society at Gifford Castle, the story of which is told at length in "Marmion." It came into the possession of Lord Tweeddale's family in the fourteenth century.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bawtry, 1,542 tons, Captain D D Galbraith, cleared yesterday for Zaandam, with a general cargo.

THE s s Glantivy, 1,921 tons, Captain W. Francis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Acanthus, 1,877 tons, Captain T Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (27th April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE s s Saint Fillans, 1,937 tons, Captain E D FitsGerald, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff (April 5), with a cargo of 3,983 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Peters, 375 tons, Captain F Tawbs, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Zanzibar (April 18), with a general cargo, Miss Pfan as cabin and 24 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara 2,190 tons, Captain F Tilley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th March) via coast ports, with a general cargo, two parsee gentlemen and a lady as cabin and 20 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced unsettled weather, with north-west swell.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O Co's. s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from China and Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney—Mr. Francis Xavier. From Melbourne—Mrs. G. M. Dillon. From Adelaide—Mr. G. F. Christie and Miss Rivaz. From Colombo—Mr. Wyllie, Mr. Abdool Cader Adamjee. From different ports—6 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Macleod	1373	Warfalk	A	F Muir & Co
,, C. Macneil.	1954	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
,, Naples	1481	Harrison	B	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Adowa	1347	Paton	C	M Mackenzie & Co
,, S. Burkhad.	157	Williams	D	F Muir & Co
,, Khiva	1452	Shumacker	F	H Cassum & Co
,, Willeysike	1882	Peacock	H J	W & A Graham & Co
,, Highlander	1594	Milburn	L	T Morrison & Co
,, Swordsman	719	Nacoda	L	A Munjee
,, Lisbury	1728	Robinson	M	Cursetji & Edulji
,, Bawtry	1542	Galbraith	N	......
,, City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	P	Sir C Forbes & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
,, Sabarmati	,,	,,
,, Brahmini	,,	,,

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK

			No.	
S.S. Oberon	1763	Grate	1	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, D. Balduino.	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
,, Rohilla	2175	......	4	P & O Co
,, Venetia	1615	Creery	5	P & O Co
,, Imaum	2705	Poland	6	E Bates & Co.
,, Lady Armstrong	2041	Abbott	9	T Morrison & Co
,, Damascus	2326	Douglas	10	F Muir & Co
,, Hajeen	1812	Crawford	12	T Morrison & Co
,, W. Hall	2680	Buck	13	E Bates & Co
,, Ethelaida	1705	Kirby	15	W & A Graham & Co
,, River Indus.	2255	Scott	16	W & A Graham & Co
,, Bisagno	1456	Baccarani	17	F Bozzoni

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Malwa (s)	Preston	Shanghai, April 9.
2	Melpomene (s)	Milis	Trieste, April 12.
	Acanthus (s)	Saunders	......
	Bhundara (s)	Tilly	Calcutta, March 26.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Bawtry (s)	Galbraith	Zaandam.
	H. M. Flagship Boadicea	Donner	Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Melpomene, for China, &c.
,, Acanthus, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Rome, for London, &c.
,, Glantivy, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
,, Bhundara, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
Barque Rebbleton, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
26	Volga ship	Handyside	Liverpool, Dec 19.
27	Purnea s	England	Singapur, April 14.
	Nadir s	Mason	Bombay, April 4.
	Clan Macarthur s.	Macmahon	Liverpool, Mar 13.

DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Steamers Algeria and Mount Tabor.

April 27.—Steamers Wardha, Wanderer, Merkara, and Patna, ships Sir Robert Fernie and J. E. Ridgeway.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
28	Clan Grant s	......	Calcutta.
	Palitana s	......	Negapatam.
	Scindia s	......	Rangoon.
	Bancoora s	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
27	Henzada s	......	Rangoon.
28	Rudesheimer s	......	Hamburg.
	Palitana s	......	Rangoon.
	Clan Grant s	......	London.
	Gulf of Venice s	......	Calcutta.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
19	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Purulia s	Gillet	Persian Gulf.
20	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
22	O'Campo s	Price	Bushire.
23	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Daliegarth s	Rowell	London.
26	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Evelyn s	Wood	Port Said.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
20	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Ehrenfels s	Warkmeister	Bombay.
21	Methley Hall s	Wilcox	Antwerp.
	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
22	Arroyo s	Samuel	London & Antwerp.
	O'Campo s	Price	London.
23	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Daliegarth, Rowell, Volkart Brothers, for Bombay.
,, Karagola, Tice, M Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
,, Evelyn, Wood, Ralli Brothers, not known.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	Benwell Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
13	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim	22	Perim.
17	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Bombay		
18	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	20	Hodeida.
	Meyun	Wilson	Hodeida	19	Somali coast.
	Deepdale	Sharp	Gravsand	20	Calcutta.
	Reichstag	Elson	Zanzibar	19	Hamburg.
19	Massilia	Fraser	London		Sydney.
	Krim	Hagemann	Manilla		Liverpool
	Beresford	Leyanger	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	24	Bombay.
	Taroba	Campbell	Brisbane	19	London.
	Pigeon H. M's	Gray	Bombay	20	Perim.
20	Prinses Marie	Hubert	Amsterdam		Batavia.
	Rosetta	Gad	London		Calcutta.
	Tanjore	Raffin	Calcutta		Jeddah.
	Palestina	DeNegri	Mussowa		Mussowa.
	A F Cosulich	Nicolich	Rangoon	20	Port Said F O
	Armand Behic	Paydenot	Sydney	21	Marseilles.
	Hoseinee	Raffin	Bombay	22	Jeddah.
21	Valetta	Briscoe	Sydney		London.
	Kaisar-i-Hind	Atkinson	Calcutta		London.
	Russia	Ivnovosky	Odessa		Vladivostok.
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
22	Clan Ranald.	Young	Madras	22	London.
	Stork H. M's	Smyth	Perim		
	Bayern	Engelbart	Bremen		China.
	Sachsen	Supmer	China		Bremen.
	Electra	Scott Smith	Cable works	25	Suez via Perim.
	Salier	Thumann	Australia	23	Bremen.
23	Pigeon H. M's	Gray	Perim		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast		
	Chyebassa	Wilson	London		Bombay.
	Ava	Benois	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar.
24	Clan Drummond	Harrison	Calcutta		London.
	Bundesrath	Issendroff	Hamburg		Zanzibar.
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali coast		
	Romola	Merrifield	Calcutta		Bristol.
	Peninsular	Loggin	Bombay		London.
	Isla de Panay	Baste	Manilla		Liverpool.
	Danby	Bulmar	Cardiff		
	Melpomene	Mitis	Trieste	25	Bombay.
	Flambro	Grinold	Bassein		Malta F O.
	Natal	Such	China		Marseilles.
25	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		

Aden, 25th April 1892.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—5 cases umbrellas, M H Ahmed; 5 cases umbrellas, J S Mahomed; 40 cases school slates, S Essoofbhoy; 151 packages paint, color, &c, L Sumsoodin; 30 boxes soap, S Rahimbhoy; 31 cases soap, A Abdoolreheman.

FROM LONDON.

Almora s—10 cases blacking, M H Gunny; 563 kegs paint, B Sazba and Co; 7 cases soap, A Abdoolrehman.
Thames s—6 cases biscuits, Hajee Moosa.
Bombay s—25 bales writing paper, A M Hassonally.
Arroyo s—82 kegs paint, D Keekabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—7 cases cooking stoves, N Vullee; 41 bales tissue paper, N Heptoolabhoy; 6 pianofortes, Marcks and Co; 126 cases window glass, K Jeewabhoy; 12 bales tissue paper, V Abdoollaly.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—20 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 17 cases glass, plates, Ewart Latham and Co; 96 cases sheet-glass, Shamjee Lilladhur; 102 barrels alizarine, Volkart Brothers; 10 cases plate glass and 329 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 25 cases writing paper, A Essoofbhoy; 15 cases writing paper, M A Essabjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—155 barrels red lead and 4 barrels antimony, Bhaisett and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—7 cases playing cards, Warden and Co; 3 cases soap, A Abdoolrehman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—50 bales wool, J Khimjee; 45 bales wool, M Cassum and Co; 43 bales wool, D Nagjee; 71 bales wool, T Chimondas; 41 bales wool, J Kara; 104 bales wool, J Dewjee; 11 bales twist waste and 230 bales cotton fly, E Spinner and Co; 48 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Imaum s—10,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 4,005 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 111 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Damascus s—9 bales hides, C Byramjee and Sons; 192 cwts black paper, H Gokaldass; 14 casks chutney and 4 cases Nepaul pepper, D P Batha and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 6 bales hides, A Peerbhoy; 125 cwts sandlewood, C Chutterbhoy; 13 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 210 cwts chutney and 5 cwts Nepaul pepper, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 37 bales rags and 4 bales mats, A Esmaljee; 13 cases indigo, the Bombay Co.

Rome s—4,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 7 hogsheads chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 127 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, N Miani; 27 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 575 cwts myrabollams, K Mohunjee; 26 packages chutney and condiments, Maneckjee Poonjrajee and sons 125: cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale carpets, David Sassoon and Co; 210 cwts olibanum and 1,035 cwts myra ballams, S Runchordas; 52 cwts mother-of-peal shell and 224 lbs tortoise shell, L Dewjee; 90 cwts gum, C Nurpall.

FOR HULL.

Lady Armstrong s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 12,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 510 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha.

Ethelaida s—900 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee; 8,004 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 440 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts katt, N Khairuz and Co; 107 cwts gum, J Premjee.

Clan Macnel s—4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wilysike s—4,002 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 275 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steurt and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macleod s—6,000 cwts poppyseed and 11,010 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 857 cwts copra cake, S Hunsraj; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oberon s—4,002 cwts castorseed, Tyebjee and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, N. Khairaz and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,002 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co; 50 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts lindseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ZAANDAM.

Bawtry s—2,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 265 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 3,060 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton and 6,003 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat and 399 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 4,009 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Highlander's—4,017 cwts linseed and 950 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,417 cwts gingellyseed and 2,502 cwts mustardseed, V Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Glantivy s—700 cwts casterseed, Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Accanthus s—1,004 cwts rapeseed and 3,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Glantivy s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,760 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams and 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Accanthus s—900 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nawab s—100 bales cotton, R Foolchand; 600 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

Bhundara s—540 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FROM HONGKONG.

Venetia s—75 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 53 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 147 bales cotton, and 33 cwts angoor, M H E Ellias; 50 bales twist, Pombay National Mill.

Rohilla s—37 chests opium, The P and O Co; 9 cwts geddahorns, and 5 cwts moye teeth, M M Essabhoy.

Melpomene s—176 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 bales, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—80 bales, twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 12 bales twist Finlay, Muir and Co; 11 bales piece-goods, Tata and Co.

Melpomene s—25 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—400 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 19TH TO 25TH APRIL.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—134 cwts rice, 767 corges skins, 530 corges hides, 191 cwts cotton unpressed, 118 cwts wool unpressed, and 210 bales cotton.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—4,838 bales wool, 51,221 cwts wheat, 2,798 cwts mutter, 720 cwts barley, 125 corges hide, 332 cwts saltpetre, and 1,000 cwts bones.

Locksley Hall s, (Marseiles)—200 bales cotton, 20,692 cwts gingellyseed, 454 corges skins, 1,399 corges hides.

Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—53 bales cotton, 283 cwts rice, 31 cwts barley, 391 cwts cotton unpressed, and 635 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Wisto[illegible]w Hall s, (Liverpool)—75 pieces grey goods and 49 white goods.

[illegible] pieces [illegible] (Liverpool via Bombay)—80 pieces prints

City of Perth s, [illegible] yarns.

[illegible] and 5,000 lbs gr[illegible]ool)—100 pieces white goods, and 40

Locksley Hall s, (Live[illegible]ow)—160 pieces prints. pieces prints.

Niagara s, (Liverpool and Glas[illegible]oods, and 73 pieces

Urbino s, (Hull)—1,250 pieces grey [illegible]

Almora s, (London)—50 pieces white [illegible]oods, 54,565 prints. [illegible] lbs grey

Methley Hall s, (Liverpool)—48,909 pieces grey [illegible] pieces white goods, 21,785 pieces prints, 22,500 [illegible] yarns, and 6,800 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—6,584 pieces grey goods, 7,959 pieces white goods, 1,857 pieces prints, 1,600 lbs grey yarns, 64 cwts copper, and 15 cwts yellow metal.

Oriental s, (Bombay)—878 pieces grey goods.

City of Dundee s, (Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—4,727 pieces grey goods, 10,170 pieces white goods, 2,0,403 pieces prints, 3,100 lbs grey yarns, 797 cwts iron bar, Rod sheets, and hoops, and 204 cwts spelter.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—33,012 pieces grey goods, 25,782 pieces white goods, 8,572 pieces prints, 29,800 lbs grey yarns, 11,000 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 172 cwts copper, and 43 cwts yellow metal.

Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—1,330 cwts iron bar rod sheets, and hoops, and 18,948 cwts steel.

Arroyo s, (Antwerp and London via Bombay)—2,533 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops, and 13,735 cwts steel.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—10,676 pieces grey goods, 10,379 pieces white goods, 5,519 pieces prints, 2,500 lbs grey yarns 1,800 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 10 cwt copper, and 5 cwts yellow metal.

Pemba s (Bombay)—8,547 pieces grey goods, 2,840 pieces white goods, 485 pieces prints, 300 lbs grey yarns, 1,500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 81 cwts copper, and 12 cwts yellow metal.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—995 pieces grey goods, 10 pieces white goods, 21 pieces prints, 1,240 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets, and hoops, 4 tons, coals, and 4,000 gallons kerocine oil.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·808
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	91·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·3
General Directions of Wind SSW, SW, WSW, WNW, NW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	352
Fall of rain	0·11
Total fall during month	0·11
,, ,, year	0·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd May	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF MAY, 1892.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·698	E	5	107·0	80·6	29	..	1·55	−1·45
Agra	29·753	S W	6	106·5	80·9	48	..	0·82	−0·33
Cawnpore	29·820	S S W	5	107·0	82·1	44	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·800	W N W	4	109·4	81·8	30	..	1·46	−0·53
Jhansi	29·794	S W	5	108·5	77·2	56	0·02	1·41	−0·07
Jacobabad	29·808	S E	9	101·0	72·7	48	..	0·10	−0·62
Karachi	29·868	S W	14	92·0	76·8	93	..	0·38	−1·07
Ajmere	29·752	S W	14	97·3	61·7	92	0·35	1·51	+0·63
Deesa	29·857	S S E	..	83·2	65·8	70	..	0·55	+0·12
Rajkot	29·971	S W	17	84·9	63·9	59	0·45	0·45	−0·05
Veraval	29·956	E S E	2	..	..	61	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·901	W S W	20	96·8	..	72	0·50	0·74	−0·06
Indore	29·927	W	6	96·0	65·1	66	0·05	0·92	−0·08
Saugor	29·847	S S W	7	102·4	72·7	55	0·17	0·92	−1·70
Jubbulpore	29·872	S S E	2	103·5	75·1	45	..	2·10	−0·32
Hoshangabad	29·913	W S W	8	101·5	75·2	66	0·10	0·59	−1·19
Khandwa	29·941	W	27	100·7	65·2	56	0·05	0·39	−1·00
Raipur	29·797	N W	6	108·2	83·9	32	..	0·43	−2·12
Nagpur	29·877	W N W	12	101·9	81·3	46	0·01	0·60	−2·26
Amraoti	29·890	W S W	4	101·8	77·8	49	..	0·48	−1·77
Akola	29·943	W N W	11	102·3	78·3	51	..	0·27	−2·69
Surat	29·965	N	F	93·2	71·0	69	0·05	0·12	−0·13
Malegaon	29·918	W N W	13	95·4	71·2	61	..	...	−1·61
Bombay	29·951	N E	10	91·5	79·6	70	0·11	0·12	−0·75
Poona	29·962	W N W	15	95·5	68·9	56	..	0·82	−1·38
Sholapur	29·967	N W	9	102·7	70·5	77	0·72	3·07	+0·71
Ratnagiri	29·915	N	7	92·4	79·8	56	..	0·04	−0·95
Belgaum	29·935	N N W	L	88·3	65·3	69	..	8·01	+3·13
Goa	29·942	N	12	89·1	79·9	68	..	1·03	..
Karwar	29·923	N W	5	90·3	77·2	72	..	1·33	−2·12
Mangalore	29·929	N	4	90·8	78·9	68	..	7·77	+3·42
Calicut	29·889	N	14	90·2	78·6	77	0·04	8·94	−1·97
Cochin	29·909	N E	M	90·3	76·1	75	..	23·03	+6·96
Bangalore	29·966	N	5	92·2	67·9	77	0·10	2·82	−3·31
Secunderabad	29·895	N W	9	104·2	77·8	44	0·04	0·20	−3·07
Masuliptm.	29·806	N W	4	97·7	81·6	56	..	0·93	−7·84
Bellary	29·934	N W	9	103·5	73·9	64	0·08	1·25	−1·95
Cuddapah	29·900	W N W	...	105·2	82·9	47	0·02	0·87	−6·61
Madras	29·855	W	9	95·2	83·1	47	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·916	S	4	90·3	71·3	82	0·28	5·15	−2·99
Trichinopoly	29·878	W N W	8	105·4	79·3	57	..	5·61	−7·77
Negapatam	29·850	S S W	6	101·1	80·3	68	..	35·14	+1·39
Colombo	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased either moderately or slowly on the Malabar Coast and at Ajmere, and has increased elsewhere. The fall has been very rapid in Gujarat, brisk to rapid in the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India and Berar, and at Bombay, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Bellary, and generally moderate in other places. The baric gradients are very steep in the neighbourhood of Ajmere, and steep over the rest of the country except on the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Calicut, where the readings are uniform. The barometer reads below the normal at Ajmere and Masulipatam, and above it elsewhere. Winds are southerly at Coimbatore, Jubulpore and Deesa, easterly at Veraval, Delhi, Bombay and Cochin, and south-westerly or north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong at Neemuch, Rajkot and Khandwa. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Neemuch, 28 at Ajmere, 20 at Karwar and Secunderabad, 14 at Khandwa and Nagpur, and 12 at Bombay and Bellary. The maximum temperature variations are very irregular to-day. The highest maximum was 109° at Allahabad. The night temperature varies irregularly from the normal mean in all districts. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Belgaum and Ajmere. Humidity shows a great rise at Ajmere, Allahabad, Jhansi, Sholapur, Saugor, Jubulpore and Hoshangabad, while the changes elsewhere are moderate. The skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Nearly ⅘ths of an inch of rain has fallen at Sholapur, about half-an-inch at Neemuch and Rajkote, and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Indore, Ajmere, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. The depression, the centre of which lay yesterday near Dwarka, has moved rapidly inland in a north-easterly direction and its centre now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ajmere. The baric gradients are high between Deesa and Ajmere, and severe gales are blowing at Deesa, Ajmere and Neemuch. Deesa reports a severe dust storm, and several trees have been blown down. At Neemuch, at about 4 p. m., yesterday, there was a cyclonic storm for half-an-hour and the meteorological shed was blown down and the cage broken. The isobars as well as isabnormals show that the weather to the east-south-eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay is very unsettled and as gradients are very steep between Sholapur and Masulipatam strong winds are probable. Conditions are favourable for more rain with dust or thunderstorms in Central India, Rajputana, the Central and North-West Provinces, in the neighbourhood of Sholapur Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and on the Malabar Coast.

MAY 1.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours show a very rapid fall at Veraval and Rajkot and a brisk fall at Deesa, Karachi and Surat. Elsewhere, however, the alterations of pressure in either directions have been moderate or small. Readings are highest in Mysore, and lowest in Sind and at Delhi, Rajkot and Veraval. The baric gradients are very steep on and off the West Coast between Goa and Karachi, and moderate to steep in other places. Pressure varies from the normal by small amounts in all districts except on and off the Kathiawar Coast, where the deficiency is large. Winds are southerly at Rajkot, Veraval and Coimbatore, north-easterly at Deesa, Goa and Cochin, and south-westerly or north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Poona and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity was more than 32 miles an hour at Rajkot and probably also at Veraval, 24 at Neemuch, 22 at Nagpur, 16 at Raipur, 14 at Agra, Malegaon, Karwar and Bellary, and 12 at Ajmere, Deesa, Indore, Poona, Sholapur, Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature variations are irregular, and the highest maximum reading was 109° at Raipur, Nagpur and Cuddapah. Nights are hot in most parts of India. The lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Jubulpore. Humidity shows a general rise in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Rajputana, but elsewhere the changes have been unimportant and irregular. The skies are overcast in Lower Sind and Gujarat, and partially clouded in many other districts. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Goa, and light to moderate showers at Veraval, Surat, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Amraoti. The disturbed and unsettled weather conditions which prevailed off the Malabar Coast yesterday have disappeared, and to-day the isobars as well as the isabnormals show that a large depression is approaching the West Coast between Karachi and Veraval and its centre now lies off and very near to Porebandar [illegible] Dwarka. The baric gradients are very steep on [illegible] the West Coast between Goa and Karachi, or [illegible] very probable that strong squally winds and o[illegible] West Coast to the north of Goa and it is [illegible] with heavy squalls on and off the will blow on t[illegible] The sea is tremendous at and a strong gale [illegible] velocity of more than 32 Kathiawar Coast. [illegible] Rajkot and probably Veraval and a gale with a [illegible] hence very un- miles an hour is blowing a[illegible] from Karwar at Veraval also. The weather [illegible] squally and settled all along the West Coast [illegible] northwards as far as Karachi, and stro[illegible] winds with local rain accompanied by thunde[illegible] lightning are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE IRISH GRASS BUTTER SEASON.

FROM the Report of T. J. Clanchy & Co., Great Munster Dairies, Cork:—The Registrar General's returns of live stock show that there was an increase of 41,743 head of milch cows in Ireland in the past year. The numbers were:—

1891	1,442,270	Milch Cows.
1890	1,400,527	,, ,,
Increase ..	41,743	

We may, therefore, look forward to a larger supply of butter this season—if the weather proves to be equally favourable. The Irish Grass Butter Season opens in April and closes in November, lasting between seven and eight months, during which, the cows are fed on grass in the open. The best butter is made during this period—the winter or hand-fed butter not possessing either the fine quality or the great keeping properties for which Irish Grass-Fed Butter has always been distinguished. We expect to see cheap prices in May, June, and July—when the make is at the largest—but they will then gradually advance according as it falls off during the autumn. There is a change coming over the Irish Butter trade. Formerly, the great bulk of the Irish Butter was packed into firkins; but the farmers are now turning their attention to making butter suitable for preserving in tins, and fresh butter for the English markets. The demand for Irish Tinned Butter—for hot climates—grows larger every year. The remarkable development of this branch of the Irish Butter trade is due to the fact that the pure Grass-Fed Butter of Ireland is found to withstand the effects of both time and climate, and to retain its good quality unimpaired for a long period. Much of the Irish Butter is also finding its way to the English Markets as fresh butter in prints and rolls and in neat small packages. The rapidity with which the butter can now-a-days be got from the Irish dairy to the English breakfast table, as well as the development of the tinned butter trade, promise to make a great change in the Irish Dairy industry of the future.

"LIFE'S LIQUID GEM."—"A Precious Drop"—"No more sickness in the family." So people say about the merits of FOTHERGILL'S Madonal. It is a common cure for all diseases of the Bowels, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Skin. Agrees with all constitutions and all climates. Sure cure for Dyspepsia and Constipation in any form. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8—Popular Remedies, at MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition, Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality, from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

METROPOLITAN FASHION, Spring and Summer, 1892, with 2,373 Illustrations. Price One Rupee. BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department), opposite General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, ONE or TWO PARTNERS, each with Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) Capital for a going concern in a Mill. Thoroughly satisfactory references. Apply to "No. 53," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a Second-hand LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, 28' to 30' by 7' dia, 100 lbs. pressure, in working condition. Apply to "No. 99," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a Smart CLERK, Hindoo or Parsee. One accustomed to ACCOUNTS and Correspondence. Apply "28," care of this Paper.

GYMNASTICS.—A SEPARATE CLASS for EUROPEAN YOUNG MEN, living in the vicinity of the Fort, has been started daily 7 p.m. by E. F. BAUN, Fort Gymnasium. Entrance Fee, Rs. 2; monthly Subscription, Re. 1.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn. (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

SIMLA JAMS for SALE for cash. RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY, Re. 1-12; CAPE GOOSEBERRY and APRICOT, Re. 1-10, per 2 lb. tin.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

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J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, Sole Agent for Basel Mission Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

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PHOTOGRAPHER
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AND FAMILY,
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TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD MEDALS
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MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

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For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

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Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained all the latest telegraphic commercial and financial news.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	3,01,962
" " Branches	Inc. „	11,46,902
Other Deposits	Dec. „	3,45,353
Government Securities..............	Inc. „	4,52,714
Loans "	Inc. „	9,31,693
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	7,81,616
Cash with other Banks	„ „	6,58,367
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	43,441

The position of Money, as indicated by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day has undergone little change during the week under review, the large increase of 53½ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return having been followed by the slight addition of half-a-lakh, making the Balance stand at 191 lakhs. As will be seen from the figures which we give above for comparison, there had been no movement of much importance in any direction; and as regards the items which specially point to the direction of the current of trade demand it will be noticed that while there had been a material increase in Loans, due probably, more than anything else, to requirements in connection with the Government Paper monthly settlement, and some diminution in Private Deposits, Bills Discounted, had, on the other hand, decreased to the extent of some 8 lakhs reducing the net increase in trade requirements to under 5 lakhs, against a falling off of 31¼ lakhs in the previous (holiday) week, and 18¼ lakhs in the week before. The other noticeable items in the present return are an accession of 4½ lakhs to Government Securities; and a considerable increase to Public Deposits at the Bank's Branches.

COTTON has been in moderate request here to-day by exporters, and in better demand by local spinners, the tone of the market having been steady, the only change in prices being an advance of Re. 1 per candy in "Good" Dhollera. The total Sales aggregate 4150 bales, of which shippers have bought 1550, consisting of 550 Bengals, at Rs. 157½-59; 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 162; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 170; and 100 each of Veraval, at Rs. 155; Mowa, at Rs. 169; and Dhulia, at Rs. 153; while the Mills have taken 2,600 bales, made up of 850 Julgaum at Rs. 159-9¼; 450 Mulkapore, at Rs. 164½; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 154; 250 Nugger, at Rs. 159; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 160; 100 each of Khundwa Ginned, at Rs. 167; Karanja, at Rs. 158; Ujein, at Rs. 152; and Indore, at Rs. 152; and 50 Untni, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market is still quiet, and business upon a small scale. *Pessy* has further receded in value one anna per cwt.; but *White Delhi* is half an anna higher, and we now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-2-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	5-1-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi...........	„	4-14-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-9-0	„
Hard Yellow..................	„	4-14-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-13-6	„
Hard Red	„	4-13-0	„

SEEDS have been steady with a moderate export business passing. *Linseed* has advanced half an anna, and *Yellow Cawnpore Rape* one anna per cwt., closing rates this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-4-0	„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 6-11-0 to „ 6-13-0	„
„ Red „	„ 6-1-0 to „ 6-2-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,756	bales.
Wheat..	81,264	„
Linseed	25,059	„
Rapeseed	13,691	„
Gingelly	1,102	„
Poppyseed	3,329	„
Groundnuts	2,276	„
Castorseed	1,108	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, with sellers at last rates. A May steamer has been fixed at 17s. 3d. for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened firmer, at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for demand, at which rates we heard of no enquiry; but later on a moderate amount of the former medium of remittance was placed at 1s. 3 7-32d. For Credits, 1s. 3⅜d. was quoted for three months' sight Bills, for ready and forward, and a fair amount of business transpired at this price; the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Credits	Do.	1s. 3 3-8d.	„
Francs	Do.	1·63¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for Money and Account has been attained on Saturday's final rates, closing quotations this evening being 108 1-16 for cash, and 107 15-16 for this month's settlement; 104½ nominal being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for Cotton Mill and Press scrip to-day, and prices have in several cases advanced to our revised quotations. Sholapur Mill are again Rs. 50 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th April, as compared with the statement of the 23rd April, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	April 23. Rs.	April 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	24,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	63,10,933	60,09,031
Do. do. at Branches........	57,55,435	69,02,337
Other Deposits	3,51,86,023	3,48,40,670
Post Bills	6,009	4,019
Cash Credits, undrawn	34,91,147	39,83,520
Rs. ..	6,41,99,607	6,42,89,577
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,21,52,183	1,26,04,897
Cash Credits on do. do.	86,53,985	86,31,715
Loans do. do. do.	84,35,117	93,66,810
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,252	916
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,46,34,351	1,38,52,735
Stamps, &c.	863	21,667
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,407		
Applied in reduction .... „ 2,85,000		
	3,92,407	3,92,407
Bullion	.....	1,02,907
Cash Balances with other banks.	8,71,188	2,12,821
Cash and Currency Notes	1,90,58,261	1,91,01,703
Rs. ..	6,41,99,607	6,42,89,577

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER EPRORT.

SIMLA, MAY 2.

During the past two days the most marked feature in the weather has been the appearance of a deep depression off the Cutch Coast. This depression has advanced with exceptional speed north north-eastward, and the centre lies now between Sirsa and Ludhiana. Gradients have been and still continue very steep around the centre, and very strong cyclonic gales have prevailed along its course. A very rapid recovery of pressure has occurred in the rear of the disturbance, and the highest pressures are reported from Guzerat. Rain has fallen all along the course of the storm; Rajkote received half an inch, Mount Abu two inches, Neemuch half an inch, Ajmere nearly half an inch, and Bikaneer one and a quarter inch. There have also been showers in the Central Provinces, the Peninsula, and in the north-east of India. Temperature has risen in the north-west of India and generally fallen elsewhere. Decrease over the central parts of the conntry in Guzerat aud Rajputana is between 5° and 15°. The storm will continue to move north-eastward, and gales and dust-storms and rain accompany it.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 23rd April, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,120	37,224	1,896	...	67,139	..
Goods	82,490	72,919	9,571	..	1,41,457	..
Other earnings........	7,792	12,833	..	5,041	10,550	..
Weekly total	1,29,402	1,22,976	6,426	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	18,83,098	16,63,952	..	..	2,19,146	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLOCK—April 23, at 2, Dalhousie Square, the wife of John Bullock, of a son.

FERGUSON—April 23, at Moriani, Jorhat, Assam, the wife of J P Ferguson, of a daughter (prematurely).

MAHONEY—April 28, at Madras, the wife of Apothecary E Mahoney, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

PARR—April 20, at Jetalsar, the wife of F Parr, Loco-Foreman, B-G J-P Railway, of a daughter.

WALKER—April 23, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Frank Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—WALKER—April 19, at the Wesleyan Chapel, East Parade, Bangalore, by the Rev A Burnet, James Riddoch Thomson, of Aberdeen (Scotland), to Emily Eliza, fifth daughter of the late Rev William Walker.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—April 20, at Shillong, the infant son of Surgeon-Major R Neil Campbell, I N S.

CLOUGH-TAYOR—April 2[illegible], at Cawnpore, Captain L G Clough-Taylor, Connaught Rangers, Station Staff Officer at Cawnpore.

FRENCH—April 24th and 25th, at Morton Street, Rangoon, from cholera, Reginald Evans Dampier, aged 9 years and 6 months, and Christmas Matilda, aged 4 years, the dearly loved children of Arthur Clough and Matilda Sophia French.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1892.

CERTAIN conditions precedent to the evacuation of Egypt not yet discussed form the subject of an interesting and suggestive contribution to the *Contemporary Review* by Mr. Henry Norman. One important condition is that the new Egyptian army shall be sufficiently strong to guarantee the continued stability of the Government and the progress of the reforms introduced during the nine years of the British occupation. Of the benefits conferred by the occupation on Egypt and the Egyptians the writer speaks with enthusiasm. Sir Evelyn Baring, with a small staff of English superior officials and a few French co-adjutors, numbering (exclusive of the English officers in the newly-constituted Egyptian Army) thirty-nine with a total salary of £37,700—less than a thousand a year each, have rescued the State from bankruptcy and the people from oppression and misery. The *corvee* under which eighty-five thousand peasants were taken for sixty days each year to labour for the Government without pay or food, has been abolished. The great barrage of the Nile, which cost two millions sterling and had been allowed to remain useless for want of necessary repairs, has been restored by Sir Colin Moncrieff at a cost of £46,000, increasing the value of the cotton crop by £835,000 a year. The administration of justice has been reformed; every man accused of an offence is entitled to speedy trial, and something like justice. In every department of the public administration the change effected has been thorough and salutary. Nevertheless the position of English officials in Egypt is very unsatisfactory; they feel, according to Mr. Norman, that they are, as matters now stand, in a false position which has peculiar embarrassments. Convinced of the practical impossibility of bringing the occupation to a sudden and immediate end, they dislike intensely the necessity of pursuing their work in the face of unceasing and unscrupulous intrigue, French and other. One of the French newspapers publishes from time to time in large type across its front page a summary of "The Engagements of Great Britain" and of the facts of the *intrusion Anglaise*. The officials in question, it is more than hinted, regard the present relations with the Triple Alliance as affording an opportunity which ought to be turned to account to effect a settlement more satisfactory than the situation which now exists—"theoretical evacuation without its advantages, and practical annexation without its advantages."

Obviously Mr. Norman likes a door to be either open or shut. The Powers, in regard to Egypt, stand four to two on all points in dispute. Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and Italy against France and Russia. By a strange oversight Turkey is not mentioned in the list of Powers who have something to say about Egypt, especially Egypt and the Soudan, of which the writer has a good deal to say. However, all this is by the way. What is axiomatic is, that Egypt to stand alone must be solvent, and must be sufficiently strong to be able to maintain internal order, and to defend her frontiers. The officials at Cairo are in favour of extinguishing the debt by a sinking fund—half the surpluses, which are annually increasing, being employed in the amortization of the debt. The financial advisers desire to accelerate the process, holding that it would be better for Egypt to submit to any temporary extortion rather than go on indefinitely hampered as she is at present, unable to undertake the most necessary and profitable works. If the finances of the country are placed on a footing which will admit of the national resources being properly developed, a period of great prosperity will be within reach. The liquidation of the present enormous debt is set down as the first condition of evacuation. The second condition is an Egyption army capable of defending the country. The old Egyption army organised by Mehemet Ali and led by Ibrahim Pasha conquered Syria, defeated the armies of the Sultan, and brought the Ottoman Empire to such a pass that it was only saved by the intervention of Great Britain and Russia. The same army conquered the Soudan and kept that vast and turbulent region in complete subjection for many years, until the events which followed the bombardment of Alexandria and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir resulted in its disbandment by Khedivial decree. The recruits who were sent under Hicks Pasha and Baker Pasha to break the power of the Mahdi formed no part of the army which had been disbanded. The troops under Hicks Pasha were not acquainted with even the most elementary principles of the military art. Many of them were sent to the front in chains. That such men were unable to stand before the Mahdi's fanatics who tried the steel of General Wolseley's troops a little later on was not surprising; but it is a mistake to suppose, as Mr. Norman appears to do, that these hasty levies represent the fighting power of an Egyptian army properly constituted and well-officered. The new Egyptian army of 12,000 men, commanded by seventy-five British officers, with thirty-five British non-Commissioned officers, is a very different force. In nine years, it has learned not only drill, but discipline, and under good leadership, has given an excellent account of the Soudanese enemy whenever opportunity offered. Mr. Norman saw the new force on the frontier, and he agrees with Major von Wissman that the troops excite astonishment by their soldierly qualities. The time-expired men come back of their own accord to re-enlist. The Egyptian officers, it is true, are not of such good material as their men, but a new and better class of educated native officers is growing up. In physique the Egyptians are splendid soldiers, big, stalwart men, but it is considered advisable to let the Soudanese or black regiments lead the attack. The Soudanese require a larger proportion of English officers than the Egyptian troops to keep them under control. Mr. Norman points out, however, that the present Egyptian army depends, for its efficiency and discipline, on the British officers who have created it. He predicts that if they were removed, it would become worthless in six months. Every English officer wearing the fez is strong by reason of the fact that he has behind him the British army of occupation and the British Government. Without these the position of the British officer in the Egyptian service would undergo a complete change. It is now a highly popular service. The pay is double. There is one step, at least, of rank; there is the ever present prospect of active service, and the time counts towards promotion in the British army. It is not surprising then that there are no vacancies, while there are two hundred applicants.

If the occupation comes to an end, all these advantages come to an end with it. The individual officer will have no support to fall back upon. He will probably find himself serving with other foreign officers, French, and German, and American, and the Government at home will not regard his position with either interest or sympathy. All the same the writer holds that, though the evacuation of Egypt would be a severe blow to the Egyptian army, that army would still be quite able to preserve internal order. But it would not be able to defend the frontier if the British occupation ceased. Whence he draws the conclusion that before we withdraw from Egypt, the Egyptian army must re-occupy the Soudan. The Soudanese having been, as Mr. Henry Russell has shown in his book on "The Ruin of the Soudan," brought to ruin by internal dissensions and a nine years' blockade, would be in no position to offer an effectual resistance. Like Sir Samuel Baker, Mr. Norman recommends an advance to Dongola, the occupation of which would detach many tribes from the Mahdi. A further advance could be made from time to time as opportunity offered. The Egyptian treasury could supply the funds, three hundred thousand pounds, requiring only the consent of the French Government to be applied to the increase of the Egyptian army. That consent would, he is satisfied, be given without an instant's hesitation if the French believed that the increase of the army would be a step towards a British evacuation. This policy, which is not deficient in boldness, would, if successful, reconstitute the Egyptian dominions as they existed ten years ago, when the Khedive Ismail was still at Cairo. Before any opinion as to the feasibility of such a return to the *status quo ante* can be hazarded, it would be necessary to have some evidence that the youth who now occupies the Khedivial throne has in him some of the masterful qualities which distinguished the founder of his family.

A FORTNIGHT ago a telegram from Adelaide told us that a Board had been formed in that city to advise and assist Anglo-Indian colonists who desired to settle in South Australia. Whether the Board will be more numerous than the colonists is a question to which experience will give an answer, but so far we have seen no indications that a large flight of the English from India to South Australia is imminent, even though some of the vernacular papers have been telling us lately that if the English would give India more of their room than of their company the exchange difficulty would be less pressing than it is. But it seems that an "Anglo-Indian visitor" named Christie—of whom by the way we never heard till an Adelaide paper mentioned him—has been in that city lately, has addressed an influential audience there on the eagerness of the English in India to take flight to Australia, and that there has been some talk about our fellow-exiles "settling on the land"—whatever that may mean—and even undertaking farming on a large scale. The idea, once planted in the Australian mind, seems to have taken root and grown. In its ultimate form it has come to this, that there is no reason—we quote an Adelaide paper—"why they might not co-operate to regulate the sale of their produce, and especially in the opening of a market with India for those special products which their experience would suggest to them as the best for export. This latter possibility involves the extension of the industries of the colony in an entirely new direction, and to some extent increases the attractions to people to exchange the more artificial and unhealthy and less prosperous life of the city for the freer and more wholesome life of the country." We cannot interpret the promises of this remarkable prospectus beyond saying that it seems to aim at undertakings which not one in a hundred Anglo-Indians would be either fit or willing to associate in. Their rupees may dwindle to "demned insignificant elevenpences," as Mr. Mantalini would say, if left to take care of themselves; but sunk in Australian soil how much worse a fate would befall them? For the Anglo-Indian, whether he has commanded a regiment or had the interests of a million cultivators entrusted to him when in revenue charge of a district, has neither ambitions nor pretensions towards agriculture. All he asks is that he should be permitted to enjoy his pension in peace, and his post-official ambitions are usually limited to the alluring emoluments of the guinea pig. If he goes to Tasmania it is usually to enjoy an estate which some one else has brought into order. Thirty-five years of Indian service are a poor preparation for a middle-aged gentleman to make a clearing, set up his fences, and stock a farm. The South Australians have persuaded themselves however that what the Anglo-Indian will not do in isolation he may be willing to do in combination. As the Adelaide paper says, with a finely abstract style of utterance, "General experience has demonstrated that in united co-operative effort, with anything like a comprehensive scope, there is the danger of mutual antagonism rather than the safety of mutuality of interest." We do not quite know what this means, but the writer apparently fears that retired Anglo-Indians, if let loose upon the unsettled lands of South Australia, would take to land jobbing and other delinquencies. Perhaps they would, yet not through inherent depravity, but solely from the want of something to do. At the present moment we are unable to take the project quite seriously. The Adelaide paper itself has doubts about it, for it suggests that if the gentlemen from India are entirely unacquainted with the work of cultivation—as ninety per cent. of them would certainly be—it would be undesirable for them to begin an experiment at once upon a large scale. If this means that the retired Anglo-Indian had better confine his agricultural experiments to his own potato patch it is easy to agree with the proposition. For we cannot trust as much as our contemporary does to the educative influence that the Civilian turned Cincinnatus will be able to undergo, under the "Government Professor of Agriculture, an expert in viticulture, and agricultural bureaux disseminating practical information throughout the country." And if any man about to retire under the fifty-five years' rule is thinking about yielding to the solicitations of the mysterious Mr. Christie, let him remember that "keeping a farm" was one of the three things which Sydney Smith said "any fool thought he could do."

LORD SHEFFIELD'S cricket team has just completed its Australian tour and is now on the way home to England. Cricket had been waning as a popular pastime in Australia, a fact which could not be well understood, for as Max O'Rell has observed the securing of a cricket field is the first object of every handful of settlers in a British colony. But so much had it fallen off that the announcement of Lord Sheffield's intention to take out a team was not treated at all seriously. The visit has served, however, to revive such general interest in the game that a return visit by a team representative of All Australia is already decided upon. As was the case with the Australian teams when they visited England, so the Englishmen have been unable to demonstrate that superiority which was deemed inevitable. In two out of the three matches which were played against Combined Australia the English team was defeated, a result which was certainly never hoped for by their opponents, for during the early part of the tour Dr. Grace is said frequently to have declared that the team was the strongest that had ever left England. Taken as a body this is generally conceded to be true, but much discussion was aroused by the statement, and several attempts were made to depreciate his estimate of them. Several however did not come up to expectations, and the fault which the Australians displayed in England of "getting themselves out" manifested itself when least it was expected. "Dashers," says an Australian critic, "were too numerous; dashing was too frequently the order of the day when steady play, to take the rough edge off the bowling, should have been observed." Lord Sheffield, studying the Australian taste, had chosen the "dashers," with the result that undue liberties were attempted against the Australian bowlers, who showed in the most practical manner possible that they were not thus to be trifled with. Quite a determined tirade against "handicap cricket" has been raised as the outcome of the tour, several cricket correspondents having bemoaned the disappearance of legitimate scientific cricket under such conditions. It has been contended, and not without reason, that with a double-banked field in opposition batting becomes heart-breaking work, and although it may be necessary to put in more batsmen, the field should never consist of more than eleven men. Knowing that the ball can never go through, the batsman tries to get it over, and the display of batting cannot possibly be instructive either to the aspiring cricketer nor edifying to the cricket-loving public. There is much in this, but so few are the matches played in such circumstances in India that we may well leave others to agitate for a revision of the rules. In reviewing the work of the team we observe that the Australian papers wholly ignore the handicap matches, and only deal with the eleven a side contests. In these tours excellent records were made. Dr. Grace scored 159 in the match against Victoria, Mr. Abel 132 against Combined Australia, Stoddard 134, each carrying his bat. Briggs, who is said to play like a man who has a train to catch, scored 91. Attewell was first in bowling honours. He had an aggregate of 27 wickets for 215 runs, an average of eight runs per wicket. Briggs took five wickets for 41 runs against Victoria; Sharp 6 for 40 at Victoria, and 6 for 84 against Combined Australia. The fielding was remarkably good, and in this respect the English team was stronger than any other combination which has yet travelled. It is of no use to point morals which present themselves, nor to lecture the players of the Bombay Gymkhana on the position it at present holds as regards cricket. The coming season may bring unheard of progress, and when next an English team comes this way, or the Australians who go to England call here on their way home, they may find our progress as marked as that which has been recorded in Australia.

COLONEL MALLESON, as a good Conservative, is shocked that a Conservative Ministry should have introduced a Bill conferring on the Governor-General in Council the power to introduce into India the principle of election for the Legislature. In a letter to the *Times* characteristically opposed to all reform of the Councils, Colonel Malleson accuses Viscount Cross of having struck "the deadliest blow at the inner feelings of nearly three hundred millions of our fellow-subjects." Colonel Malleson is a pessimist of one kind. Mr. H. M. Hyndman is a pessimist of another school. *A propos* of Mr. W. S. Caine and his friend's uncompromising repudiation of Mr. A. O. Hume's alarmist epistle, the *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Hyndman expressing pleasure "that Mr. Hume's circular should bid fair to stir up discussion on the terrible dangers which lie ahead of us in India." Mr. Hyndman since his sensational article some years ago in the *Nineteenth Centruy* has posed as an authority on India, in spite of the fact that up to the present at all events his theories as to the impending ruin of our Eastern Empire have been discredited. He hopes that the subject may be adequately considered in the columns of the *Times*, but up to the present neither his nor Colonel Malleson's communication has evoked any response from the mass of sober people who do not think that Lord Cross's Bill spells ruin, or that Anglo-Indian statesmen are such helpless creatures as the self-confident Socialist agitator evidently thinks them.

CHOLERA is reported to be spreading in Kabul: the death-rate being 70 to 90 every day. The Amir, who was at Hiadki, has decided to go to Paghman. It has been arranged that kafilas arriving from Kabul should not pass until further orders through the Peshawar cantonments, but go direct to Makri bazaar.

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent, writing on the 29th ultimo, says:—For the past week the sky was overcast with dark clouds, and the temperature rose to 107°. To-day, at 2 p.m., there was a sensible change, heavy crashes of thunder, moderate wind, and a smart shower of rain which has cooled the atmosphere. I hear the Bombay mahajun whose special train from Allahabad to Bombay was delayed here on Good Friday, for about three hours through a mistake, has had a portion of the Rs. 4,905 returned to him. Great discontent prevails among the lower officials owing to the importing of Assistants and D. A. Commissinors from the North-West Provinces and Bengal.

WE desire to call attention to the advertisement of two Italian Opera Concerts, to be given at the Gaiety Theatre, on Thursday and Friday next, by Signor Rasoni's Italian Opera Company, now *en route* by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer for Batavia. Mr. Soundy has prevailed upon them to give these concerts. Dull as the season is, it would be a pity for them to pass through without the Bombay public having a chance of hearing them. The list of artistes is strong, and the programme will be good.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RELEASE OF MRS. OSBORNE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Mrs. Osborne has been released from jail.

INTENDED OUTRAGE AT WOOLWICH.

A bag containing eight canisters filled, it is supposed with dynamite and gunpowder was, yesterday, found close to the wall of Woolwich Arsenal. No fuse or detonator was attached.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

THE LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

London was, yesterday, the scene of an enormous Labour Demonstration. Contingents assembled on the Thames Embankment at noon, and thence marched in procession to Hyde Park, with banners flying and bands playing. The display was immense, and sixteen platforms were erected in the Park, at which resolutions were passed amid great enthusiasm in favour of an International eight hours' working day.

It is estimated that at least three hundred thousand were present, including Socialists and Anarchists. Numerous foreign delegates, some of whom were Russians and Poles, took part in the proceedings, which were throughout orderly.

Peaceful displays also took place in the principal provincial towns.

No disturbance took place on the Continent owing to the prohibitions placed on the meetings by the authorities.

MAY DAY ON THE CONTINENT.

Paris was absolutely peaceful all day yesterday.

A bomb was exploded near the barracks at Tours, and a man was found on the spot in a pool of blood with his hand blown off. The damage done to property was only slight.

Two bombs were exploded in houses, and one in a church choir at Liege, but no damage was done beyond the windows being pulverized and a panic taking place.

MR. MACLEAN ON MR. HUMÉ.

LATER.

Mr. J. M. Maclean has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he says that Mr. Hume's conduct is precisely analogous to that of the Clan-na-Gael leaders, who advised the use of dynamite failing legal redress of their grievances.

FIGHTING IN WEST AFRICA.

Advices from Sierra Leone state that Colonel Ellis is following up the success lately gained by the British over King Caramos' army, at Tambi, and has captured a strong position of the enemy at Toniataba. Captain Roberts of the West India Regiment was killed in the engagement. The enemy lost heavily, and their leader was killed.

INCREASE IN THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

A statement published by the War Office shows that apart from the expense which will devolve upon India in the execution of the changes advised by the Wantage Committee, the army estimates will be increased one million-and-a-half mostly on account of increased pay and the abolition of stoppages.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here, for Bombay, at 1 p. m., to-day, and the s. s. Oriental for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY, 2.

To-day the marine court of enquiry delivered its judgment in the case in which the Captain of the s. s. Bengal was charged with carelessness in running his ship ashore. His master's certificate was suspended for twelve months.

AN IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL CASE.

To-day judgment was given by the High Court in the case brought by Jodoo Lall Mullick, our wealthiest local magnate, against the Corporation for damages on account of wrongful restraint and sale of his property on account of arrears of taxes, part of which was not due by him at all. The court found entirely for the plaintiff, the Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan animadverting strongly on the procedure of the Municipality, which his Lordship characterised as harsh, oppressive, and vindictive. Severe comments were passed on the untruthfulness of some of the Corporation's witnesses, and surprise was expressed that Sir Henry Harrison, the late chairman, was unable to answer some questions on the most important points. The action of the warrant department in going down with a *posse* of police was considered altogether unnecessary and insulting. The warrants under which the property was sold were pronounced wholly illegal and irregularly made out. In fact the procedure was throughout extraordinary and proved the existence either of gross negligence or something very much worse. The plaintiff having completely vindicated himself, the case was not one for heavy damages; therefore the court decreed Rs. 540, being the amount of the loss on the sale of the property, and Rs. 960 as damages for insult and indignity offered to the plaintiff, making altogether Rs. 1,500 with costs.

THE CACHAR FRONTIER.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A meeting was held at Hailakandy, Cachar Frontier, yesterday, when the representatives of the whole district were present. It was unanimously agreed: "That as Government had been neglecting to institute measures for the proper protection of the frontier, a petition be drawn up to be forwarded through the Indian Tea Association, praying for better protection of life and property; that the district position has been forced on the planters as the labour of the district is utterly disorganised, and scores of coolies are stampeding daily.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

The inquiry into the affairs of the Himalaya Bank at Mussoorie, closed on Saturday. The liquidators are able to promise the depositors a dividend of only four annas in the rupee.

THE PASSES BETWEEN SRINAGAR AND GILGIT.

The passes between Srinagar and Gilgit are reported to be rapidly clearing of snow. It is believed they will be passable for the transport animals in a few days, as small parties of men have already crossed them.

CHINA AND ENGLAND.

The Chinese Governor of Momein has expressed his satisfaction at the punishment of the Kachin tribes bordering to the north and east of Bhamo. There is, therefore, no fear that the recent operations about Sadon will disturb our good understanding with China.

THE OPERATIONS NEAR LUNGLEH.

In order to reduce the number of tedious marches from Lungleh to Chittagong, it has been arranged to employ river transport. The Indian marine steamer Mayo will, therefore, proceed from Calcutta to Chittagong, whence it will steam up the Carnaphuli river to Rangamati, there to await the Fort White column on the completion of its operations north of Lungleh. Lakimamla and Fatekkuli outposts, on the Sylhet frontier, have been occupied by twenty-five rifles each of the 4th Bengal Infantry.

BURMA NEWS.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie proceeds home at once, a telegram having reached Rangoon on Saturday announcing the dangerous illness of Lady Mackenzie, and summoning Sir Alexander home. He will leave Burma on Thursday for England, taking at least one year's furlough if not eighteen months. Mr. Donald Smeaton will officiate temporarily as Chief Commissioner; but Mr. Macdonnell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will most likely be appointed to the vacancy. He has already officiated in Burma, and is unquestionably the best man for the post. Lady Mackenzie left Rangoon in the Cheshire over two months ago. She was then ill, but not very seriously, and Saturday's news was quite unexpected.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 2.

Speaking at Madanapalle H. E. the Governor, in replying to the request for railway extension, remarked that the Provincial Governments had no power to construct railways. The power rested solely with the Government of India, but from what he knew of the attitude of the Government of India, in this respect, he was sorry he could not hold out any hopes to his hearers in that direction. As regards the pariah question the Governor was glad that that long-neglected class were beginning to receive attention at the hands of their more cultured brethren.

DEATH OF MISS JANET HUNTER.

Miss Janet Hunter, M.A., of the Free Church Medical Mission, died here yesterday from cholera.

THANA AND THE MHOWRA BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, MAY 2.

A consultative meeting of the leading men of Thana, and representatives from the talukas of Thana and Kolaba, was held here last evening to determine what action should be taken regarding the Mhowra Bill by these two districts. Resolutions to hold public meetings in taluka towns, and send largely-signed petitions to Government against the Bill, as also to seek the assistance of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Bombay Presidency Association, were unanimously adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 30.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 2.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 15th ult., arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 2.

French mail steamer Salazie from China arrived.

H. M. S. Lapwing from Cochin arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favor of buyers. Surats easier.

Good Oomra	3 9-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
4½ per cent. ,,	65⅜
Bar Silver	39¼

BRANCH RAILWAYS IN GUZERAT.

THE Government of India have communicated to the Government of Bombay their views as to the conditions on which the proposed branch railways in Guzerat should be undertaken. In their letter the Supreme Government say :—

The Government of Bombay suggests that funds for making the branches can be provided in one of the following ways, which are placed in order of preference :—

(*a*) By a loan to the Provincial Government from Imperial funds;

(*b*) by raising a loan provincially in the open market;

(*c*) by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company raising the money on debentures; or

(*d*) by granting a concession to promoters of new and independent companies to construct the lines, the working being entrusted to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

In reply, I am to say that the Government of India concurs in the views of the Government of Bombay as to the desirability of providing feeder Railways in British Guzerat, and considers that under existing circumstances the fourth alternative is the only one which can be accepted.

In connection with this you forward a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset, R. E., C. I. E., containing an application on behalf of Major-General J. S. Trevor and other Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, in their individual capacities, for the grant of a concession, on certain specified terms, of the right to construct a Railway from Ahmedabad to Parantiz with power to extend to Ahmednagar.

The Governor-General in Council agrees with the Government of Bombay in considering that most of the terms asked for by General Trevor are reasonable, and would be prepared to accept them, with the following modifications, on the understanding that the line will be constructed on the standard gauge :—

Condition (7) should be altered by substituting the words "from time to time" for "at the present time," and condition (8), in which it is proposed that Government should have the right of purchasing the branch at the expiration of 21 years, and thereafter at intervals of 10 years, at 25 years' purchase based on the average net earnings of the branch for the five years immediately preceding the purchase, should be modified so as to provide that the price shall not exceed the total capital expenditure by more than 20 per cent. and shall not be less than the total capital expenditure.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

HUNT MEETINGS—A SAD FATALITY.

"MR. AND HON. MRS. FITZSNOOK have returned to their London residence, 43, Highcaste-square, from Melton Mowbray." Such announcements as these can be read daily during April in the London newspapers. They mean that the fox-hunting season has been brought to a close, and that the lovers of the chase are returning to "town" from the shires after the last reunion of the spring in the shape of the annual steeple-chases in connection with the hunt. Just now the sporting organs devote ample space to these race gatherings," which are technically termed "hunt meetings." Reader, if you have never been to a hunt meeting, go by all means, for in fine weather it is just delightful. The other day I travelled down into Leicestershire for one of those miniature meetings, and, despite the leafless landscape, the emerald pastures of the hunting county refreshed my eyes, jaded with the sights of city life. The sun illuminated the country-side which has so often resounded with the cries of the worshippers of Diava. Fair women and brave men—on horseback and on foot—were everywhere. Many London beauties in their sporting outfit looked simply delightful, and the men in riding breeches and top boots or in spring suits were thoroughly in earnest over the races—even if they had not invested a penny. The course was no artificially-constructed track. It was about three miles over fair hunting country—taking all hedges and ditches in the long journey. Many a time have I seen the late Captain Middleton ride over this course. "Bay" Middleton, who was 46, met with a terrible death on Saturday, for he was thrown from his horse in a steeple-chase and broke his neck. Hundreds of hunting folk will regret his untimely end. It is very sad when any man loses his life in the pursuit of such legitimate pleasure as this, but it is a most painful object lesson in the dangers of chasing when the deceased happens to be well known in Society. His was a familiar figure and face to all who delight in cross-country riding. He was an accomplished horseman, and always went straight for the winning post. Save and except for such shocking but rare casualties as these, hunt meetings are very enjoyable functions.

HALE AND HEARTY HARRY CONSTANCE.

In my trip down into the shires I stumbled across Harry Constance, who acts as starter at several of the hunt meetings—and mind there are plenty of people well qualified to judge who look upon "Cussy" as the very best starter in all England. Thirty years ago Custance, as famous for his repartee as his riding, was a fashionable jockey when Fordham, Tiny Walls, Alfred Day, Aldcroft, Flatman, and Little Edwards were in the pigskin. Custance first saw the light at Peterborough—the birthplace of Frank Buckle—in 1841. He was apprenticed to Mr. Mellish, of Epsom, and speedily became a successful light-weight. His first mount in 1856 was a winning ride. In 1857 he was seen in Lord Portsmouth's colours. His services were much in request and in 1858 he steered Mr. G. Lambert's Rocket to victory in the Cesarewitch. It was in 1860 when "Cussy" won his first Derby. The eccentric Scotch ironmaster, Mr. Merry, purposed to run the handsome-looking, well-bred chestnut, called Thormanby. Merry telegraphed for John Sharp, who was training in Russian Poland to ride the horse. Sharp duly arrived, but at the last moment M. Merry decided to give the mount to Custance, who knew the horse well. He handled the son of Melbourne so artistically that he won by a length and a-half, from The Wizard—John Scott's candidate. Six years later Custance enhanced even this performance by his masterly exhibition on the back of Lord Lyon. The Marquis of Hastings plunged prodigously for that Derby on Rustic, while at the eleventh hour there was a great demonstration in favour of Savernake—one of Alec Taylor's mysterious gee-gees. No fewer than 26 competitors faced the starter, and after a desperate struggle, in which Custance rode with demoniacal determination, Lord Lyon won by a head from Savernake, Rustic being third. In 1874 he again won the Derby on George Frederick. In addition to this he was very successful in other classic events and big handicaps. His last mount as a jockey was at Newmarket in 1879. For several years he has resided near Oakham, and is generally seen among the first flight of the hunting field. At one time he was a very good cricketer.

JEM GOATER GONE.

Writing of old-time jockeys and Lord Portsmouth reminds me of the death of Jem Goater, for when Lord Portsmouth found that he could not always be sure of the services of Alfred Day he engaged Goater, and, moreover, grew very fond of him. Jem Goater, who graduated with William Day, has had a much longer career than Custance, for it extends from 1852 to 1890. He won the Chester Cup in 1852 on the back of Joe Miller from forty-two other competitors, and as Joe Miller only carried 4st. 10lb., it will easily be seen what a precocious baby-jockey he was. I think they used to call them "infant phenomenons." By the way, Joe Miller was a small, sturdy horse, and was one of those animals which caused William Day to think that horses of all sizes and shapes run well. He was a faithful jockey to Lord Portsmouth. Mr. Henry Saville, of Cremorne memory, and Count F. de Lagrange, won the St. Leger twice, as well as the most other important events. At the Ascot meeting of 1878 Jem Goater rode Verneuil in his triple victory in the Queen's Vase, the Gold Cup and the Alexandra Plate. This notable event in Turf history added considerably to Goater's reputation.

HARD LUCK IN THE DERBY.

As I have already said, he never won the English Derby. He thought he was going to do so in 1860—Thormanby's year—on Buccaneer, the best horse the late Lord Portsmouth ever owned, but, as I have already related how this animal was tampered with by its stable boy there is no further need to dilate upon the performance of Buccaneer. Goater always argued that he should have carried off the Derby in 1879, when Sir Bevys gave George Fordham his only winning mount for the great Epsom prize, had he been allowed to ride Rayon D'Or according to his own judgment. Of course, it is impossible to solve that question, but seeing that he begged to be allowed to handle Rayon D'Or as he liked in the St. Leger, and that this colt won the Doncaster race the success lends some weight to his argument.

A JOCKEY'S TROUBLES.

Though by means a horseman of the style of Cannon or John Watts, for he was anything but gracefel in the saddle, Jem Goater was a very useful jockey, although of late years he rode very indifferently. Once or twice during his career Goater was severely criticised, but it must not be forgotten that he had to obey orders. On most occasions he was unjustly blamed, and within a comparatively recent period much of the in-and-out running of Sir Kenneth was attributed to his handling without any sufficient reason. On one occasion he was on that fast miler Phœnix and he failed to beat Paul's Crag. This was at Epsom, and the "boys" and the backers believing that matters were not fair, square, and above board, tried to attack Jem, who declared that he was most wrongly suspected on that occasion. Indeed, some very clever and impartial judges who had no bets on the race and watched it very closely have asserted that he was badly treated over this matter. Goater, who was the father-in-law of Fred Barrett and James Woodburn, was a very fair musician. Indeed, he played the pianoforte well. Jem was a Freemason, and was laid to rest amid every mark of respect on Saturday last.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

The oarsmen and athletes of the rival Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have fought their annual battles this spring. A beautiful day was vouchsafed for the Inter-University Sports, which were won by Cambridge, who managed to secure the odd event. This was through the very unexpected victory of the Cantabs in the mile race, which fell to W. E. Lutsens, of Sydney College. He completed the distance in the excellent time of 4 mins. 24 3-5 secs., as against the best English amateur time of 4 mins. 18 2-5 secs. H. Le Fleming, the Cambridge president and well-known timbertopper, did the 120 yards hurdle race in 16¾ secs.—A good performance in the teeth of a strong wind, for it is within three-quarters of a second of the record. Although C. J. P. Moneypenny was beaten in the 100 years race by an Oxonian, he won the quarter-mile in the fast time of 49 4-5 secs.—a record at the University sports. The great feat of the contest was performed by C. B. Fry, of Wadham College, Oxford, who covered 23ft. 5in. in the long jump. This is a world's record as it beats by two inches the jump of Malcolm Ford at Brooklyn, on August 14th, 1886. Fry is an Old Reptonian, and a splendid specimen of a muscular young Englishman. He is a fine cricketer; he hits freely in excellent style and I should not be surprised if he gets his "blue" this summer and plays for his country—Surrey. Fry is also a fine Association football player. In this branch of sport he has already obtained his cap.

A RECORD IN THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

The Inter-University Boat-Race also produced a record, so that the, Varsity contests this year will long be remembered. In fact, the undergraduates were making history last week. On the morning of the Boat-Race day Cambridge were decidedly the favourites, but in the actual race the Light Blues were never really dangerous. Oxford won the toss, and, rowing in much the better form, won for the third year in succession. The struggle was not nearly so close and exciting as in March, 1891, but for all that the Oxonians completed the journey from Putney to Mortlake in 19 mins. 21 secs., which is quicker time than ever previously accomplished. The only other occasion on which the course has been completed inside 20 minutes was in 1873, when each crew used sliding seats for the first time. They also had very smooth water, and the watches showed 19 mins. 35 secs. This race was won by Cambridge, who were stroked by Mr. Herbert Rhodes—a gentleman who captained the crew in 1873 4 5 6. When, we remember, that Oxford did 19 mins. 21secs. without distressing themselves in the least. I can only wonder how much less the time would have been had the Dark Blues been severely tested. The umpire was Mr. Frank Willan, a gentleman who rowed in the Oxford boat in 1866-67-68-69—in each of which years he was one of the winning crew. Mr. Willan is one of the four Oxonians who rowed in the International University Boat Race on the Thames in 1869, between Oxford and Harvard, U.S.A., when the Oxonians, although handicapped by a wretched boat, beat the Yankees hollow—and still the Americans had one of the finest cedar craft ever seen. In this memorable match, which was watched by all London, Oxford showed the perfection of rowing as may be judged by the fact that for 18 minutes they pulled exactly 37 strokes per minute without the least variation.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BOAT RACE COLOURS.

It may interest many of my readers to learn on the best authority how the colours of the rival Blues came into use. In the first match of 1829 the Oxford colours were modelled upon those of Christ Church, the college which was the head of the river, who contributed no fewer than four men and a coxswain to the crew. These colours were dark blue. The Cambridge men rowed in white shirts, with a light pink sash. There was a difference of opinion as to the colour to be worn, so that it was finally agreed that each should use his shirt with a pink tie or sash in compliment to the captain, W. Snow, of Lady Margaret, the college then at the head of the Cam. For seven years after this match there was no race, but in 1836 a contest was arranged to be rowed from Westminster to Putney. It was in this race, on the 17th of June, that Cambridge first adopted light-blue as their colour, and that by accident. They were on the point of pushing off from Searle's Yard at Westminster when somebody remarked that the boat had no colour in the bow. Various colours were suggested. At the last moment the late Mr. R. N. Phillips, a well-known oarsman, then ran to a haberdasher's shop close by, and asked for a piece of Eton blue ribbon or silk. This was produced and adopted with enthusiasm, although there was only one old Etonian in the boat that year. Perhaps it was the great contrast that made this delicate shade so popular. Oxford deepened their colour as years progressed, and hence the very marked distinction.

TRAINING IS HEALTHY.

Of the eighteen who served in the first University match in 1829 three are still alive, namely, Charles Wordsworth, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, Charles Merivale, the Dean of Ely, and W. R. Freemantle, the Dean of Ripon. As these three divines are all about 80 years of age it does not look as if the strain of training for boating were at all injurious. There is no doubt whatever that training is excellent discipline. Most people would live longer if they practised a regular system of eating, drinking and sleeping, with a certain amount of self-denial in all they consume. 'Tis the irregularities of life which frequently shorten man's allotted span.

CRICKETERS FROM THE CAPE.—MR. BOWDEN.

On Saturday, Mr. W. W. Read's team of English cricketers which have been touring at the Cape reached Plymouth safe and sound after a splendid passage in the Dunottar Castle, which beat her previous record by five hours. In fact the entire journey was made in 15 days 11 hours and 10 minutes. In South Africa the team have played 20 matches, of which they have won 13 and drawn seven—so that they have been absolutely undefeated. This is a much better return than the record of Mr. C. A. Smith's team, which went to the Cape in 1888 89. Then, however, the strength of South African cricket was not known, and five of the players were at least a long way from first-class. That combination was defeated four times in 18 matches. Mr. M. P. Bowden, the once well-known Surrey bat and wicket-keeper, went out to the Cape with Mr. "Round-the-Corner" Smith, and he has never returned. He was so fascinated with life at Johannesberg and up-country generally that he remained behind. About a year ago a report reached England that he was dead, but this was proved to be incorrect. However, the day before Mr. Read and his comrades touched Africa we were again informed that Mr. Bowden had died of fever in Mashonaland, where he was engaged under the British-South Africa Company. When set he was a brilliant batsman and a very hard hitter. He played for Surrey when he was last in England in 1888.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'S Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong April 14, is summarised in the following general remarks :—

An unprecedentedly active demand for the Northern Ports having prevailed at Shanghai, sales of Nos. 20, 16, and 10 there reached the figure of 18,000 to 19,000 bales during the past fortnight with a rise of about Tael ¼ to ½ in prices. This animation reflected in the market, here, as unsold stocks in the northern market having been depleted to the narrow proportions of 5,000 bales only, and a large quantity of purchases having quickly gone into consumption, Nos. 20 and 10 to the extent of about 4,500 bales were purchased by foreigners here for that destination. This, coupled with large shipments made direct by holders, not only brought about a steadiness but also a rise of $¼ to $½ in prices of required spinnings of Nos. 20 and 10, as otherwise the annual grave-worshipping holidays having commenced, the outlook was not expected to be so cheerful as it turned out. As it has been, native dealers have gone in here during the period for only about 5,300 bales, but the supplementary demand from Shanghai has latterly infused a deal of encouragement, and an active near future, in spite of the lull incidental to the absence of purchasers during the holidays, is evidently looked for. Nos. 12 and 16 have not been much in request. Sales total 9,800 bales, comprising about :—

3,000 bales	of No. 20	sold at $ 61	to $ 68½	and $72½
900 ,,	,, 16	,, at ,, 61	to ,, 66½	
1,000 ,,	,, 12	,, at ,, 53½	to ,, 58½	
4,400 ,,	,, 10	,, at ,, 49	to ,, 61½	
225 ,,	,, 8	,, at ,, 48	to ,, 49	
275 ,,	,, 6	,, at ,, 48	to ,, 47½	

leaving about 25,000 bales unsold in stock.

In Shanghai No. 20 is reported to be exhausted for the moment, well nigh 6,800 bales having been altogether sold. No. 16 was taken up for Tientsin, and it is simply its low rates that induced business to the abnormal extent of 8,400 bales, including 2,500 bales of Sassoon's Dragon's Chop sold at Tls. 50·25 to Tls. 50·50. No. 10 was gone in for to the extent of about 2,300 bales.

In Japan a dull fortnight has been passed both in yarn and cotton markets. Reports of heavy shipments being on the way have proved a damper in the case of yarn, and only about 675 bales, chiefly No. 20, could be worked off. For the next few months a period of more or less depression is thought of.

MAHABLESHWAR GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 30.

SINCE I last wrote H. E. the Governor has arrived, and the season may now be said to be in full swing. I think, on the whole, the place is fairly full, and though there may still be a few houses unlet, a visit to the Library any evening about 7 p. m. shows clearly that we have a good number of visitors.

The first subscription dance came off on Friday the 22nd, and was in every sense a success. The attendance was good, and promised well for the rest of the series. Dancing was kept up, till past midnight, with spirit to the end.

A meeting of those interested in sport was held on Tuesday last, and a programme for the "week" was arranged. It was decided to have two days' racing, two days' ladies' shooting, and a Gymkhana meeting. One day is reserved for some sort of entertainment in which the ladies can take part. Whether it will be in the form of ladies' cricket, or a rounder party at the Glade, has not yet been determined; but probably there will be a rounder party, as the chief patron of this amusement, Mr. Crowe, is now up here. It was also decided to have a golf tournament, which will go on during the whole week. Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief each give a dance during the week, which is to commence on the 19th.

Racing men may bring up their nags without any fear of disastrous consequences. Though the cutting already alluded to in my former letter is generally acknowledged to have been a great mistake, the arrangements for galloping horses are quite up to the mark of former years. The position of the winning post and grand-stand has, I believe, caused some perplexity to those who are looking after racing interests; but there is no difficulty which can, in any way, be looked upon as insurmountable, and the course itself is excellent going, barring a dip which has always been in existence.

The first badminton tournament commenced last Monday, and was brought to a conclusion on Saturday. There was a very good entry, and the usual amount of public interest in the proceedings. Some of the play was very good, and the skilful way in which the bat was handled by Mrs. Turner Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Fraser, and Mr. Douglas Mackenzie elicited much applause. Several others also distinguished themselves, but the above-named, I think, may fairly claim to have carried off the palm. In the finals, Mrs. Turner Jones and Mr. Douglas Mackenzie played Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. Most unfortunately Mrs. Fraser received a blow in the eye at a very early stage of the final contest, at the close of a particularly brilliant round of play. This temporarily placed her *hors de combat*, and it was thought the match would have to be postponed. However, after a short interval Mrs. Fraser came again pluckily to the scratch, and though one would have thought the accident would have seriously interfered with her play as a matter of fact she never exhibited finer form. I think, however, that Mrs. Turner Jones and Mr. Mackenzie, who were ultimately declared to be the winners, were the stronger pair of the two.

The postal arrangements here are at times execrable. On Tuesday and Wednesday the post was not delivered till 10-30 or 11 a.m. as the mail goes out at 2 p.m., and some people live a long way from the Post Office. This gives rise to great inconvenience. The railway company are credited with the principal responsibility for the delay, but probably the tonga contractor is, to a certain extent, to blame. With good arrangements I cannot see why the tonga should not arrive here by 8 a.m. The train is due at Wathar, at 1-40 a.m., and by 2 o'clock the tonga should be off. It is only forty miles from Wathar to Mahableshwar, five hours easy going. Allow an extra hour for the hill, and the mails should be delivered at the Post Office by 8 o'clock. Now that the place is full, the mail bags are, of course, much heavier than they were, say, a month ago; but if this is the case, the proprietor of the mail tonga should be compelled to have a second or, if necessary, a third tonga for bringing up the passengers and parcels which he is permitted to carry by his contract. Why should the public suffer either for the contractor or the Post Office? A little energy is wanted somewhere, and if it is not supplied voluntarily in subordinate positions, it would be a good thing if the necessary impetus could be imported from loftier regions.

The first day's Gymkhana sports came off on Friday, and though the entries in one or two of the events were not quite up to the usual standard, we had a very enjoyable afternoon's amusement. The first event was the tent-pegging, which was by half-sections. This was won by Captain Jellett and Rissaldar Saidoola Khan, with a score of 30 out of a possible 36. Lord Harris and Dr. Martin represented Government House. His Excellency was not, however, up to his usual first-class form. The army head-quarters team consisted of Colonel Leach and Captain Le Gallais. Captain Brownrigg took the place of Captain Fowle, who was sick, to fill up the second Government House team. I was glad also to notice that the Rajah of Kolhapore and suite furnished two or three teams. The ball and bucket race followed the tent-pegging, and was won by Captain Cox after a sharp struggle with Captain Jellett. Both these competitors, as regards pace and style, acquitted themselves very creditably. The jumping contest was the next event, and this H. E. the Governor had no difficulty in putting to his credit. There was a large number of competitors including various representatives of the suite of his Highness the Rajah of Kolhapore, and if there was a spice of the comic element in the performances, we must not be too critical in our remarks. What is wanted for all these events is plenty of entries, and if quantity sometimes brings us down to a lower stratum as regards quality, variety lends enchantment to the scene. The animal race was reduced to a contest between a monkey and two goats. The former, piloted by Rissaldar Saidoola Khan, was evidently well trained to the work. He took the lead at the start, made all the running, and won in a canter. The programme was brought to a close by the white tie race. The proper alignment of the ladies and of the tattoos drawn up opposite to them, seemed to give a good deal of trouble. The problem was to place them parallel to each other at a distance of about twenty yards apart, and this, though apparently simple enough, led to a good deal of manœuvring. However at last matters were satisfactorily arranged, and on the signal being given, a capital start was effected. Mrs. Fagan fastened on Dr. Martin's tie in an incredibly short space of time, and this enabled him to get back to his mount and obtain a start of at least fifty yards before any other pony could get into his stride. The result was no one could catch him, and he won in a canter. There were loud demands for an inspection of his tie; but the bow, though perhaps not tied up to masher form, was allowed to pass muster, and Dr. Martin was accordingly declared the winner.

Picnics appear to be the order of the day just now, and several very enjoyable ones have been held at the various Points. On Monday, Mr. Crowe is giving his first rounder party at the Glade, and invitations are out for a garden party at Bella Vista on Wednesday, and a dance on Friday.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden, at 1 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday morning. She brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr R E Lock, Mr H A Soames, Mr and Mrs Scannell, Mr D Kellard, Lieut Swayne.

From Brindisi : Mr R Moore, Mr E Laycock, Dr and Mrs Bowman, Lieut Lord Charles Conyngham, Mr A J King.

For Madras, from Brindisi : Mr L. J. Moss.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,757
Captain Langbourne	,, 50
Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel	,, 50
D. B. T. Hongkong	,, 10
Proprietors, *Morning Post*	,, 50
Total	Rs. 2,917

THE PAHANG RISING.

THE REBELS BOLT ON SIGHT OF THE SIKHS.

THE special correspondent of the *Straits Times* (20th ultimo) says :—Pekan is safe. This brief sentence will create a general feeling of easiness in the minds of those who have manifested anxiety over the safety of Pekan and its occupiers, in face of the Pahang rebels' For several days past, in fact from the time when it was first rumoured that Pekan was to be raided by the rebels, on the night of Wednesday, the 6th instant, Singapore, and indeed the whole of the Straits Settlements, have been on the *qui vive* to have the latest news from the little townships of Pekan and Kuala Pahang. It is unfortunate somewhat that we should have to wait for news of this description by the slow method of the steamship, instead of by the flash of the telegraph. At the time of writing we have been no less than four days without any communication coming from Pekan. The anxiety was broken this morning by the appearance of the Selangor steam yacht Esmeralda with a large number of despatches for the Government. The Esmeralda left Kuala Pahang about midday of Wednesday, and she brings news from Pekan up to that time.

The first official information to lead us to question the *bona fides* of the 'Toh Banda' was officially made known, on the 8th instant, when a circular was sent round to all the officials telling them to be on their guards and to keep a keen eye on the movements of the 'Toh Banda' and his followers. As you are probably aware by this time, when the Panglima Muda of Jempol showed fight, the 'Toh Banda' with a following variously stated at between one hundred and one hundred and fifty was despatched to rout them out of the jungle and fight them; but instead of doing that the 'Toh Banda' went over to the 'Panglima Muda' and at once gave sure evidence that he had rebelled against the administration of the Government. Some of his men, however, appear to have funked the jungle in place of the easy going life in town, and it was from one of these men who came down-stream in a dug-out that the intentions of the 'Toh Banda' were made more clear. The rebels, so far as could be learned, appeared to be located some distance up-stream, a mere matter of a few hours' paddling from Pekan; and news came in that the township was to be attacked. That night everyone slept in the gaol, which is not a particularly desirable kind of fort, but as it was our safest fort, we could do nothing else but go there.

Everybody seemed very excited, and very little sleep was obtained that night, for what with taking our spell and spell about as sentries, and talking over the situation, the night passed away very drearily. We were a strange gathering, strange in more respects than one. There were Europeans, Eurasians, and Asiatics, not reckoning those who were incarcerated in the other portion of the building; and it is just well to note that reference is made here to those who were imprisoned by force of circumstances, and not to those who were in durance vile under the seal of the court; and the distinction between the two was very material on this occasion. The prisoners proper, that is to say, those who were escorted there against their will were not permitted to join in our conversation. It was very evident however, that from what the warders told us these unfortunates rather enjoyed the company, and this was manifested by their continuous peering on the polyglot gathering in the triangle. The small knot of people appeared to be got up in a most unconventional style. Rifles, revolvers, and other implements of war were slung about their persons so that they literally gleamed with arms; and it is extremely doubtful, in the event of being called upon in a hurry to fight, if they could have detached any one weapon wherewith to defend themselves. It was really painful to see some of us try to sit down. One man had a whole armoury of modern weapons hanging about his person and in attempting to sit down he was seen to rise quickly. His knife somehow got fixed round about the sitting part, and it penetrated his garments, and drew blood. We voted him the first man who had lost blood in defending the honor of England, and there and then promised the first medal of the Pahang war. When the varied costumes of the Europeans and Eurasians were brought into comparison with those of the Asiatic element the effect was most peculiar; and the light made the scene weird and unnatural. It might have been a gathering of American backwoodsman; or a gang of Australian bushrangers concocting an expedition; or a hastily convened midnight meeting of the Legislative Council to discuss the situation in Pahang; or, as a last resource, it might have been a Salvation Army gathering at knee drill. All of these severally and jointly could be applied by a stranger unacquainted with outside circumstances. It was far from a joyous meeting, although there was an occasionally burst of laughter when some of the weapons happened to strike a friend in the teeth; and this also made us keep a sharp look-out, for when one of our number moved, we had to steer clear of his armoury. Numerous adventures were related and, as each one tried to exceed the other in telling of the dangers which he had been through, these stories became so totally unreliable as time went on that one man was actually told that he was not very particular in adhering to the strict line of truth—but that was explained in a more abbreviated form. It will, therefore, be seen that it would be impolitic to reiterate any of the stories told in the Pekan gaol on this memorable occasion. We were all thoroughly glad when day relieved us of the anxiety which the inside, as much as the outside dangers had brought upon us. It should be said that the place was barricaded and made as strong as possible against attack; and I fancy if the rebels had risked their lives in a dash for the gaol, that our number, some thirty or forty, all told, would have given them a pretty warm reception. A book might easily be written of that night in gaol prefaced with the following :—"Doing Time; or how we fared in prison at Pekan." Nothing turned up, and next morning we gladly welcomed the light of day and enjoyed a good square breakfast, although our fast had been broken pretty often during the night. During the latter part of the afternoon four of the rebel band were arrested in Pekan. It appears these men came down to act as spies for the rebels, and it was just before they arrived at the landing stage that they fell into the custody of our men. Rajah Muda's men from Pekan were walking along the river bank on the look-out for any thing that might turn up, when a suspicious looking craft with five men aboard hove in sight. Hiding under some jungle cover, Rajah Muda's men waited till the boat was opposite them, and then challenged the boat. The men were all so startled, and they trembled so perceptibly in every limb, as to rock the boat wildly, and almost immediately she was capsized and the men were precipitated into the water. They were all arrested and taken to the station, where one of the men stated that he was the mandor of Mr. Stewart (who as you know was foully murdered). He further stated that he was compelled to join the rebels on pain of death, but he intended at the first chance to betray them; and when the boat was challenged he said that he purposely upset the boat as he was afraid to give any other alarm. Neither of the men would make any statement before Mr. Belfield, who came to the conclusion that they were silent from malice. An important confession having taken place shortly afterwards when the men were being safely locked up in gaol, Mr. Duff worked them up until one of them disclosed everything. He said that the 'Toh Banda' and the 'Panglima Muda' of Jempol had met and shaken hands, eaten sirih together, and sworn eternal friendship. The day following this confession, boats were arrested coming down-stream and they were found to contain all the belongings of the murdered men, Messrs. Stewart and Harris, so that if any doubt did remain as to their death this dispelled it. Of course we spent every night in gaol, but it is useless detailing the methods of passing away our time, suffice it to say that they were more peaceful than on the first night. Sunday morning came with very little cheer for us as we were unacquainted with what was going on outside; and as Sunday morning or Sunday night was the time named when the town was to be wrecked by the rebels, we bore up bravely in the hope that the evening would pass as cheerfully as the morning, that is without war. We went about the town fully armed, doing anything which we thought would benefit our safety, for news was continually coming in of the near proximity of the rebels. In the early part of the afternoon we were somewhat surprised to see approaching a body of armed men who subsequently turned out to be thirty-three Singapore Sikh Police under Inspector Howard. Another European, an officer of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery, came with them, and he brought with him ten Martini rifles and a quantity of ammunition. It was rumoured that he came as an Aide-de-Camp in advance. The moral effect on the surrounding natives when the Sikhs stepped ashore in all their six feet martial appearance, was simply astounding; and almost as quickly as by telegraph the news flew around that relief had come at last and that it would not do for the rebels to try their hands at raiding now. The Sikhs we had, with the addition, made quite a young battalion for Pekan and, when they were mustered and properly told off to their respective stations, a feeling of safety ran through the whole town. It must, however, be explained, that there was apparent an undue feeling of anxiety reigning through the whole community; but it is not at all surprising that it was so, seeing the happy-go-lucky style these Native States officials have of living; the liver is principally to blame. The people of Pekan during the past few days have acquired a rather bad habit of speaking somewhat freely of the Governor, and they stigmatize his method of controlling and reducing a Malayan Rising with police as sheer obstinacy. But it would not do for me to record all the terms used in designating the Governor's course. They spoke of Government House (I blush to write the words) as a "Fool's Paradise." That, of course, was before the Sikhs arrived. But even after that, a general impression remained that the Rising will never be quelled at the present rate of progress; and if it is in H. E.'s. mind to stop these disturbances in Pahang, he must act at once and act decisively. That the Sultan is not acting on the square is proved beyond all doubt. With regard to the whereabouts of Mr. Rodger we have no definite information. Mr. Duff is just about setting off up-stream with five Sikhs to hunt out the Panglima Muda who is said to be ensconsed in the jungle. In my opinion I think that any such expedition is useless as the dangers of being attacked from the river banks will be obvious to every one who is acquainted with the Malay character. During all this time we have been left without any news from the Semantan, and naturally fears are expressed as to Mr. Rodger's safety. The ex-Orang Kayah is prowling about in the jungle visiting a few unimportant places occasionally and securing stores. The influential chief in Pekan district is the Rajah Muda and we think that he is to be trusted. Immediately the Sikhs arrived the people at the Kuala set to work again, and the timber mills are now merrily singing their old tune. All the suspicious characters in the vicinity of the Kuala suddenly left when they got sight or word of the Sikhs, in fact for creating fear in the Malay mind, the Singapore Sikh Police have done more than all us Europeans. At the Kuala, the people were greatly surprised, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to see a man-of-war drop anchor just outside the Kuala. She proved to be the Rateler, and at once she communicated with the shore and, finding everything quiet, there were no hurried preparations made to land. The Hyacinth arrived five hours afterwards (at 7 o'clock) in the evening; and the following morning, at 7 o'clock, the Plover dropped anchor in the roads. Here was Pekan (totally unprotected hitherto,) with three British men-of-war lying ready to land several hundred men and several guns! Captain Craigie, on Tuesday morning, went up in a steam launch to Pekan just to see how matters stood, and as the bluejackets have not yet received any orders it is presumed that there is no necessity for their landing. As a matter of fact the warships are simply waiting events. The Hyacinth was met on her way up by the Aing Hoh, which represented that matters were in a serious state at the Kuala Kuantan, and asked that assistance might be sent there. Soon after the Plover arrived, she was sent off to Kuantan with ten officers and one hundred and thirty men, three guns, and sufficient stores to last one month. In addition to this the Esmeralda took to the Kuala Kuantan fourteen Sikhs, and no doubt this was done by Mr. Belfield on despatches he received from Singapore. The Esmeralda (as I write) is just on the point of leaving for Singapore and there are rumours in Pekan that Mr. Rodger may be expected at Pekan to-morrow (Thursday) and he is reported to be coming down-stream. On this a number of Sikhs proceeded up-stream last night to endeavour to find out whether there is any truth in the reports or not. Pekan is still barricaded and prepared for any emergency, but it is extremely unlikely that that emergency will come now, as we have too many protectors. Those Asiatic traders who did not clear out on the first rumour are gaining a little more confidence, and here and there we can see just one shutter down of the many closed-up Chinese stores.

THE SITUATION IN THE ULU.

On Saturday afternoon, the 2nd instant, a party of nine Sultan's men arrived from Bentong and gave the following information:—Mr. Clifford and Tunku Ali have arrived in Lubok Trua and were stockading themselves.

Rahman has retired into the jungle on the approach of the Sultan's men. All was quiet on the Semantan. The Bentong district was quite clear of any of the ex-Orang Kayah's men, and Batu Kapar had not been seized but was held by the Sultan's men.

The following evening two Buddoo men came and reported to me that Rahman was in the neighbourhood of Tanjong Putus, which is a village about eight miles from Raub and midway between Raub and Buddoo. It commands the bridle path to Kuala Lipis and it is a very difficult and hilly country. They said that all the paths to and from Semantan were covered with ranjaus (small pointed sticks or bamboos sometimes poisoned). They said: "Rahman is being powerfully supported and intends assuming the offensive on or about the 7th instant, you had better be careful." I considered this information utterly unreliable, coming as it did from men who were complete strangers to me, and my suspicions were further roused by the men most mysteriously disappearing the following morning. I, however, wired to the Raub Police to keep a sharp look-out, and later on I went myself over to Raub to see Mr. Bibby, Rajah Impeh, and other Malays. I there learnt from Rajah Impeh, that the Buddoo men's reports were utterly false. It was Rajah Menadong who was in the neighbourhood of Tanjong Putus. There has been no news from Rahman for ten days but his messengers were expected hourly. All was quiet in Jelhi and Lipis, but Toh Rajah still refuses to go to Pulau Tawar.

Yesterday afternoon, Syed Ali arrived here in command of a body of forty Sultan's Malays. They were well armed with krisses, spears, and rifles, and Syed Ali looks every inch of him a fighting man. They had not been here long before Mr. Wood, the Pahang Government Surveyor, who has been tracing the new bridle path over Ginting Bedei, arrived from Bentong. He advises me that Penglima Dalam, the Sultan's Penghulu at Bentong told him that Mr. Rodger had arrived at Lubok Trua, that the Sultan's men have been fired upon and that the whole campong has been burnt down in consequence. Rahman had retired into the jungle. When Syed Ali heard the news he at once started off for Bentong. He intended marching all night and would reach Bentong on April 8, then he would make rafts and proceed down-river to Lubok Trua. Syed Ali told me that if Rahman became desperate, he would be a most dangerous man to deal with. Syed Ali's Malays were a fine body of men and well armed, and, had all the chiefs and men obeyed who were "krohed," Syed Ali said he ought to have had a very much larger number.

I still adhere to the opinion that Rahman will not oppose the Sultan's forces unless actually compelled to do so in self-defence. If the authorities are actually in earnest in wishing to catch Si Rahman why don't they send an expedition inland from the Buddoo district? their dilatoriness in taking prompt measures is unaccountable. The following two simple facts must open the eyes of the authorities to the injury their policy is causing to Pahang. It is estimated that the Raub Company has lost very largely by the stoppage and disorganisation of their work, and the labour force of Tras has been reduced from 200 to under 30 men thus most seriously diminishing the output of tin.

THE SHERIFF AND THE PUBLIC MEETING ON THE POLICE CHARGES.

The following has been addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay:—

To His Highness Aga Akbar Shah, Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,—We, the undersigned ratepayers of the City of Bombay, have learnt with deep concern of a movement set afoot by certain agitators to induce you to call a public meeting of the ratepayers against the action of Government in regard to the question of Police charges.

We understand that the signatories to the letter which contains this prayer to you allege that Government have treated the Ratepayers unfairly by asking the Municipality to bear a certain cost of the Police Force. This may be the view entertained by those who have signed the requisition, but it by no means represents the views of the general public, as is evidenced by the many and influential signatures hereto.

Government in the correspondence which has passed between them and the Municipality have, in our opinion, clearly justified themselves in the action they have taken, and we desire to acknowledge the justice and fairness of Government. We, therefore, protest against the holding of any public meeting for the purpose of discussing the conduct of Government on this question, and we trust that you will see your way to telling those who have forwarded you the requisition on this subject, that you cannot comply with their prayer.

It is a matter of no little surprise to us that those who are desirous of convening this public meeting should seek to saddle the tax-payers of the Mofussil with a portion of the cost of the police, which is entirely a local institution.

We regret exceedingly that there are certain fellow-citizens who are frequently adopting a course of action which is likely to create a feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction against Government amongst the ignorant masses, and we fear that their conduct may, some day, result in imperilling the public peace, and, for this reason also, we would urge you not to comply with the request of those who have asked you to call a public meeting.

THE MURDER OF MR. GOWER ROBINSON.

LIEUT. HETHERINGTON ON TRIAL.

The trial of Lieutenant Hetherington, for the murder of Mr. Gower Robinson, commenced in the U. S. Consulate General, Yokohama, on Monday, March 28. Previous to that date counsel for the defence had handed in seven objections to the trial being held, all of which were over-ruled and exception taken. After the court had been duly formed the prisoner was called and the proceedings opened by the reading of the original quaint indictment. This was followed by a demurrer and other objections on behalf of the defence, which were also over-ruled. The prisoner, upon being asked to plead, replied "not guilty." The counsel for the prosecution then asked for permission to have the evidence of Mr. Pors taken in Kobe, that witness being sick; the request was, however, refused. Mr. Lichfield then addressed the court for the prosecution, simply relating the facts of the case as they had occurred. The rest of the day was taken up with the examination of Japanese witnesses from whom nothing was elicited beyond what was already known. The following day, Tuesday, was also occupied in examining witnesses for the prosecution which was simply a repetition of what was adduced at the inquest.

Mr. Tison, in opening the case for the defence, after remarking on the fairness and ability with which the prosecution had been conducted, said:—"For myself I can only perceive one duty, and to divide it is impossible. I can see with my eyes, I can hear with my ears, but one object—that object is my unhappy client. The public clamour passes me by like an idle wind. Nothing can stand between him and myself. The wife of his bosom cannot stand between me and my duty. She would not—she could not. The dead cannot turn me from it, for he has passed to death and has no power. Never since I was first acquainted with the sad facts has the weight of the great responsibility been lifted from me, and I vow to carry it on to the conclusion. My responsibilities have, however, been weighted with larger ones since the case began. Although it is admitted by the canons of our law, I do not intend to involve all the powers resting with the defence. It is not my intention to disturb the grim and ghastly family skeletons which abide in Yokohama, as elsewhere, and those who possess these things in their private closets may be reassured that the spectres there kept will not be danced before the public to fright the town out of its propriety. No catalogue of private sins will be divulged except so far as they are connected with this case. The ear of counsel has been turned into a common sewer through which all the muddy sediments of this town for the last twenty-five years has been poured. It is not a part of my intention to stir up and disturb this filth, far from it. It was no bolt from the blue which was discharged here in Yokohama on the 13th February of this year. There were indications of its on-coming. The sky had been overcast for some time, and it had been noticed by lookers-on, as the evidence of the prosecution has already shown. The heavens were black; there were mutterings, the premonitions of the on-coming of the storm. Some few persons attempted to prevent the disasters. They might as well have tried to stay the course of the mighty sun which moves above us through the heavens. The prosecution has preferred to lay before you evidence only of that fatal time without attempting to prove occurrences previous to it. But we are under the necessity of going back further than that date, and must look behind it if we would wish to see the reason for the flash that took place upon the street that evening. There must have been a chain of circumstances that led up to it, however. It may appear to the court that these things are of slight value, but I urge that they are very material, for with them we intend to rebut the charge laid against the accused—that of wilful murder. Many of the witnesses I shall call here to-day have been induced to appear and give their testimony with extreme reluctance. There are more witnesses who have been served with a subpœna than I could count on the fingers of my hands to whom I have never said a word, to whom I have not felt safe in saying a word. Many of them have flocked like doves for legal advice from their lawyers. What the nature of those advices have been I do not know. Many persons who could give material evidence have asked to be excused on various grounds. To be reluctant to appear in that chair is, perhaps, natural. But there have come threats to me of what would be done, and what would be necessary to be done, if I made certain persons come forward and give evidence in defence. Some persons have offered to come forward and volunteer evidence in this court of law designed to blacken and smudge this man's life—to add, if it were possible, a drop of bitterness to that cup which in their eyes is not already bitter enough—to tell of the merry game of hide-and-seek with a wife which went on under the unsuspecting husband's nose, of a man who carried about with him in his coat pockets four pages of sympathy with an injured husband long ere that husband was aware that he was injured. The merry game of hide-and-seek goes on behind a woman's skirts, and in and out of a woman's faith—is considered a game worth playing and quite nice in polite society. Yet these same people now put a padlock on their lips for fear that there should be other lookers-on at the game who would be compromised. The man whose death is the cause of our being present here to-day was interred amid a profusion of beautiful flowers. I think, could he be here to-day, he would say to those who are his friends—who call themselves his friends, 'the sweetest garland you can lay on my tomb is to speak of me as I was and tell the manner of my going hence.' It is no exaggeration when I say that ever since the first moment that I took up the burden of the case I have been the subject of the most narrow spite and petty malevolence. A counsel would not dare to show his countenance for the least or smallest of the motives assigned to me. My motives have been impugned, and it has been said that I took up this case that by so doing I could gratify a petty spite. It is a low and diabolical aspersion. I speak of things as I find them, for we all—even the best—measure ourselves by the things we find around us. In getting up the material for the defence we have had to search through this town with a lighted candle, and now we have not obtained all that we should desire. I grant that the late Mr Gower Robinson was dear to this community. There is also a community across the sea where the accused is very dear—in that country in whose service he has served so well for twenty years. There is another community in that fair land I am alluding to—it is the girlhood's home of his unhappy wife where his child was born. There, hearts are breaking for what has been done here. Shall we forget them? Who is the accused who is arraigned in this court to-day for the murder of George Gower Robinson? The accused is an officer of some rank in the Navy of his country and assigned to service on the U. S. S. Marion, at present lying in our harbour. He has been in the State service for some years, and has an honourable record. I do not urge this in extenuation. The use of character and position is to encourage the powers of self-restraint. The department of our Navy makes no appearance or representation in this court. He comes here to find the justice that would be accorded to the humblest citizen. The crime with which he is charged is wilful and premeditated murder—a crime next to treason, the gravest in our law—a crime grounded on intent with a settled mind. For the dark motive for such a death nothing can be taken as granted. Before he can be found guilty you must be satisfied of the firmness and soundness of the suggestion of intent. Mr. George Gower Robinson was a man of many friends, of large and varied endowments. With rare personal appearance he combined a most engaging address and taking manners. I am sure that the level of the scales of justice held by this present court will not be deflected by one hair's breath by reason of any of these things, but that the accused will find here the same fairness and impartial treatment which is accorded to the humblest coolie in our streets. What was done on that evening in February was done by this man in protection of his home. No other motive was there but this. He saw that home in ruins, or threatened to be reduced to ruins, through the action of one man and he put out his hand to save it. Gower Robinson, gentlemen, sowed these seeds of disgrace and dishonour in the place where was but joy and happiness, and unlike many men he reaped the fruit of his own harvest. The intent of accused did not run to excess; he desired no man's life. The world was wide, yet a man had come into his small home and robbed him of his wife and his life of peace. He had provocation, possibly more than most men have borne, or could have borne, but he did not desire vengeance for his wrong. He did not seek to destroy, but to repair the irrevocable past. But he never intended the world to know, gentlemen. The intent to take the spoiler's life was far from the mind of Lieutenant Hetherington; it had nothing to do with the wild whirring work of that February evening. Homes have been destroyed before, wives have been filched from their husband's sides, but there are elements in this sad tragedy that have never existed before since the time when this great world was sent 'down the ringing grooves of change.'"

Mr. Tison then went on to describe the history of the intimacy between Mrs. Hetherington and Mr. Gower Robinson, and in conclusion, said:—

"I fear to add more for fear lest the channels of this evidence be closed and forbidden us It is not known what strain has been put upon me, the counsel for the defence. It has not been that I have been told that fans, pieces of music, and programmes have been burnt this morning, but they have said 'you must get along as best you can.' They grudge me such help as they can afford, these people, lest it should assist the accused. I think if the dead could be transposed he would have wished it otherwise. Before he went to sleep that night, the accused freely and fully forgave his wife. I should have refused to have taken up his case had he not done so. Mr. Robinson left Kobe, and was, from February 5 to February 13, in Yokohama, as you all know. Accused said he could stand it if only Robinson kept away; 'if he comes back I cannot,' said he to Commander Bartlett and Lieutenant Rogers. By 2nd February, a startling change had taken place in my client's appearance. It was so startling that even outsiders could not help but be impressed by it. Later he said, 'I could horse-whip him, but I can't do it—I told my wife I won't do it; I told her on the ship I would not do it.' Every day he had his wife on board to assist him to carry out his resolution. When the wife was not on the ship she was attending to her baby, and not assisting in those bacchanalian orgies which some young gentlemen of this community would have us believe. And this I will have the court to see. On the afternoon of the 13th accused went to look for Robinson. He had looked for Robinson on the 10th of February with a cane on the Camp Hill. He had hoped that he had left, if he had not come back. He intended now to carry out his design to horse-whip him. It was a breaking strain he had been bearing—a breaking strain is not the same to every man—but the limit was touched. He had repeated to him more of those nameless things, and it was more than flesh and blood could stand. What happened on the 13th February? I have shown why it happened; I took you right back to January. It was on the 1st of January that Robinson first talked of revolvers. Defendant believed that Robinson would stick to what he had promised. He was sorry to tell Robinson that he must go away, and finally there was the altercation. He left the Hotel at six o'clock on the 13th February, and came out and paused on the steps. He was seen standing there by a gentleman who recognised him. He then passed out on to the Bund. This gentleman just mentioned passed round the corner of the Grand Hotel and met Mr. Robinson's trap containing Robinson and Mr. Pors and a betto. Where the shooting is said to have taken place would barely have allowed Lieutenant Hetherington to arrive even had he walked at a quick pace. Lieutenant Hetherington upon leaving the hotel walked on without stopping, he turned not along a side street. What occurred the defendant himself will tell in his own words. It will be for life or death. It was necessary for me to revive all this in order that the court should fully understand what is the nature of the crime upon which it has to pass judgment; and now I have done."

Evidence for the defence was then heard.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

We learn that a telegram has been received here stating that Lieutenant Hetherington has been acquitted.—*China Mail.*

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

DEEMING ALLUDES TO THE MURDERED WOMAN.

The extraordinary behavior of the man Deeming during the course of the inquest, says the Melbourne age, has been attributed pretty freely to a desire on the prisoner's part to encourage a public belief in his insanity. Confronted by an array of evidence of the most damnatory character, his natural cunning probably suggested to him that madness was the only possible plea which could be advanced on his behalf; and the exercise of what reflective faculty he possesses has so far strengthened him in this belief that he is now engaged during his detention in gaol in assiduously promoting among the officials who attend to him the same impression which he sought to convey in court. The officials, however, believe that they have the man's measure, and are not inclined to credit him with irresponsibility.

When the inquest concluded Deeming returned to his cell showing evident symptoms of fatigue. There was no malingering about this. The mental strain, the existence of which during the inquest he had so well concealed, apart from the fact that the prison dinner time had passed and he had not touched food since early morning, was sufficiently accountable for the condition in which he declared he found himself. His first inquiry was for the prison doctor, and at his request Dr. Shields paid him a visit. The prisoner was allowed a small quantity of brandy and water, which he drank with avidity. In the evening he became restless, but afterwards succeeded in lapsing into a sound sleep, which continued all night through. Yesterday morning, among his first visitors he recognised Dr. Shields. The doctor expressed a hope that he had rested well. "Rested well," was the retort, as a strange expression came over his features, "I should have rested well after that dose of poison you gave me." "Poison," replied the doctor, "Why, it was brandy and water." "I know brandy when I taste it," was Deeming's response. "That was poison." In many instances it has occurred that murderers with the prospect of the gallows clearly before them have given the first hint of their spurious madness by just such an observation as that addressed by Deeming to the doctor. Deeming's acquaintance with the literature of crime is ascertained to have been extensive, and it is more than probable that he is now adopting in his own case some of the numerous hints as to the methods of the mental malingerer which he gleaned in the course of his strange studies.

Later in the day two well known occulists visited the prisoner for the purpose of testing his eyesight, as he has repeatedly declared that his spectacles are an absolute necessity to him, and without them he is unable to read or write, and "his life is a perfect misery." At first Deeming resented their presence in a very marked manner, and said that he could hold no parley with them unless his solicitor, Mr. Lyle, were present to frustrate any scheme to take advantage of him. He was plainly told, however, that test would be made whether he liked the process or not, and when he found that the governor, Mr. Shegog, was resolute, he submitted. The result of the examination has been to show that Deeming's spectacles are not the necessity to him which he wishes to have them appear. His eyes are in excellent condition, yet he displays frantic anxiety to repossess the glasses. It may be that he has some ulterior end in view, that he might make them a means of cheating the hangman of his fee.

Yesterday evening Mr. Shegog had a prolonged conversation with Deeming in his cell. He talked rationally about a variety of topics, and made frequent affectionate references to Miss Rounsefell, whom he always alluded to "my dear little Katie." In some way the murdered woman became the theme of his discourse at one time. He spoke of her with a tenderness that seemed to verge on affectation, and said: "You know they say she's dead; but it's all rubbish. She's alive!" "Perhaps she is," came the suggestion, "but not in this world." "She's alive in this world, I tell you, and you'll see whether she isn't later on." The purpose in remarks of this short is very apparent.

IS DEEMING INSANE?

Everybody is now aware who has taken any interest in the coroner's inquiry—and who has not?—that the plea which Mr. Lyle intends to raise on behalf of his client at the forthcoming trial is that he is insane. Dr. Shields, the prison surgeon, who has watched him closely since the time of his arrival in gaol, states that up to the present he has observed no indication whatever of insanity. Deeming, he believes, possesses a great deal of cunning, but it is a mistake to suppose that every man liberally endowed with craft is a lunatic. The prisoner, Dr. Shields adds, eats well, is in good condition, and there is not the slightest danger of a collapse. Stimulants will be allowed him whenever his condition seems to demand their administration; but, while he will continue to enjoy all the little advantages which a prisoner under remand can claim, no departure from the ordinary methods of treatment will be made in his case.

THE CORONER'S SUMMING UP.

The Coroner, Dr. Neild, in his address to the jury, said:—The investigation had been a very exhaustive one, and he did not remember a case in which such a remarkable array of evidence had been brought to establish certain conclusions. It might seem to some people that a part of the evidence was only corroborative of that which had preceded it, but on going back over the evidence and reviewing it he had come to the conclusion that nothing had been introduced that did not bear on the question. Therefore, he would say at once that it reflected credit on Detective Sergeants Cawecy and Considine, who had to collect the evidence. The jury must recollect that there were but two important questions that they had to reply to. They would have to declare how the unfortunate woman, Emily Williams, came by her death, and who murdered her—for murdered she was undoubtedly. The evidence of Dr. Mullen and Dr. Mollison was to his mind conclusive. It had left no doubt upon his mind as to the wounds in the head and throat having been the cause of death. The women's head was brutally smashed in, and her throat was cut in two places, and either of those injuries was necessarily fatal. Some slight doubt was raised when Dr. Mullen was recalled, as it was suggested that it was at least possible that some of the injuries to the head might have been caused by the hasty removal of the body; but the testimony of Sergeant O'Loghlin went to show that the body was carefully removed, and that it was not injured by its removal. The jury might, therefore, completely dismiss the objection from their minds. As Mr. Walsh had completely gone over the salient points in the case, it would be unnecessary for him to traverse them. The history of the case, however, was a curious one, and the jury would see very clearly that the man—this man now before the court, and who had been identified by at least 20 people—was connected with the murder, and that it was a most deliberate murder—a murder obviously planned on the voyage in the Kaiser Wilhelm, on which the prisoner arrived in this colony on the 15th December last. He brought out this unfortunate woman, and he planned to murder her on the voyage, and as soon as they arrived he rented a house for a week, and then for a month, in order to carry out his scheme—a contemptible, diabolical murder. He procured certain materials, all of which were suitable for the interment of the body in the way in which it was subsequently found buried underneath the hearthstone at 57, Andrew-street. The man went to a great deal of pains in interring the body of his victim. They had nothing to do with the history of the man prior to his arrival here, but they had all heard, through the public press, about his history, and very interesting and a very horrible history it was. The circumstantial way that the man went about his dreadful diabolical, fearful work showed that he was familiar with it. Probably but for an accident the fearful crime would not have been discovered. The body was interred in a hole about 18 inches deep, and covered over with cement. Then the hearthstone was re-set and whitewash used to make the fireplace look as natural as possible. Everything had been done to destroy the evidence of the foul deed, and but for the smell perceived by one of the witnesses it was probable the crime would never have been discovered. The body of the murdered woman had been identified by several persons notwithstanding the advanced stage of decomposition it was in when found in the grave under the fireplace. It was proved that she was the woman who came out as the wife of the man now in court. That was quite clear, and there was not a connecting link wanting in the chain of circumstantial evidence bearing on the criminality of the man before them. Not only was the man guilty of great diabolical wickedness, but of great cunning to avoid detection. The articles which he bought and used to carry out his design he afterwards distributed about, and he then left the colony. Then, with a callousness which seemed to be without a parallel, he proposed a marriage and became engaged to Miss Rounsefell, whilst having the blood of the murdered woman on his hands. The man then went to West Australia—whether because he thought he would there be able to hide away from his crime they could not tell. They could not enter into his motives, though they could recognise that he had a motive no doubt in going there. The prisoner, however, though very cunning in some of his acts, was not sufficiently cunning to hide himself away or to break the chain of evidence as to his whereabouts. He was brought back and many of his movements brought to light. It was proved that he gained the confidence of several persons, men and women, and that whilst buying valuable rings with a valueless cheque, he stole other rings. He seemed to have a power of fascination, and he established himself in the confidence of all persons. The whole history of the man brought to their minds a character so repulsive that for the credit of humanity it was to be hoped there were not many like him in the world. The jury must not go into any matters outside the case before them. They must use their own judgment in coming to a verdict. In his address to them he had simply given them his own opinions. He had no doubt about the identity of the man, nor about his connection with this atrocious crime.

The Foreman of the jury: We wish to know whether we have to say if the body viewed by us on the 8th March at the City Morgue was that of Mrs. Williams.

The Coroner: If the evidence is complete enough to enable you to give that opinion, do so.

At 1-13 p.m. the jury retired to consider their verdict. At 1-54 p.m. the jury again entered the court.

The Coroner: Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman: We have. It is a long one. I will hand it to you.

The Coroner: I would prefer you to read it?

The Foreman: Can one of the other jurymen read it?

The Coroner: Yes.

One of the jurymen then read the verdict, as follows:—

The jury find that Emily Williams, or otherwise named, viewed by them on the 8th day of March 1892, at the Melbourne City Morgue, was on the 2nd day of March, 1892, found lying dead beneath a hearthstone in the house, 57, Andrew-street, Windsor. The jury further find that Albert Williams otherwise known as Frederick Bayley Deeming, and otherwise named, on or about the 25th day of December, 1891, at Windsor, near Melbourne, did, by fracturing the skull and cutting the throat of the said Emily Williams, feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought kill and murder the said Emily Williams. We wish to add that the thanks of the community are due to the sergeants of police, the two constables and Constable Davidson, who assisted in the raising of the body and preserving it for identification, and also to Sergeants Cawsey and Considine for the manner in which they have worked up the case.

The Coroner: Then that is your verdict?

The Foreman: Yes.

The Coroner: It is probably necessary that I should copy this verdict on to the depositions. Though it will take a little time I will do so.

The Prisoner: Copy it out!

The Coroner (to the prisoner after having copied the verdict): The jury having returned a verdict of wilful murder against you, it is my duty to commit you on that charge to take your trial at the Criminal Sessions on the 22nd inst. I shall issue my warrant.

The Prisoner (excitedly): Then you can put it in your pipe and smoke it. (Sensation in court.)

The Coroner: I beg of you not to notice any remark the prisoner may make.

The witnesses were then bound over to appear at the prisoner's trial, and the proceedings closed.

THE CRISIS AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The week just ended will long be remembered in Shanghai.

With silver in London at 39d., in New York at 85¼ c., exchange in India 1-2 15-16 and here 3-9⅝,—Chinese banks failing in Hongkong, and compradores absconding,—the strain on merchants and bankers must have been intense, and had it not been for the firmness, common sense, and great consideration displayed by our bankers here, most disastrous consequences might have ensued.

It speaks well for Shanghai that it passed through this ordeal without harm.

The "silver question" is at the bottom of our unrest, but there are indications of a renewed effort on the part of America and Europe to arrive at some fixed ratio between silver and gold. India—although a purely silver country—also desires it. Recent events will materially strengthen the hands of bi-metallists, but so long as America holds such an enormous stock of uncoined silver, their actions must be considerably hampered.

Americans will not use coin if they can get paper, and it is argued that the issue of paper against bullion is the same as coining it,—but the effect is different. Issue paper by all means if it is wanted, but let it be against coined metal.

In the last ten years, India, China, and the Straits have imported from London alone about £70,000,000 (seventy millions sterling) worth of silver. Now, if that large amount of hard silver had been stored in the Presidency vaults, looming as a menace to the whole world, what would be the price of that metal to-day? Whereas being coined and absorbed, it is not felt.—"North China Mail" (April 4).

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Malwa, which arrived in harbour, on the 1st instant, from China, under the command of Captain C. F. Preston, with the China and Australian mails, reports that during the voyage from Colombo to Cochin she experienced fresh north-west winds, thence to Vingurla, fresh west-north-west winds and squally weather, with rain and lightning, and thence to port, strong west wind and very heavy west-north-west swell.

The s. s. St. Fillans, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cardiff, under the command of Captain E. D. Fitzgerald, with a cargo of coals, reports that during the voyage, on the 28th ultimo, she met a cyclone, with heavy seas, lightning and torrents of rain, which necessitated the vessel running out of her course for 150 miles in order to clear the storm.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Melpomene, under the command of Captain A. Mitis, which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports that during the voyage in Lat. 16 N. Long. 61° the vessel encountered a heavy gale of wind from north-west to south-west, with high sea, and a deluge of rain. There was a cyclone passing to the eastward of the steamer's course, running westerly. One native passenger died through an accident. The heavy rolling of the vessel in rough weather threw him down, whereby he sustained severe injuries on his head, of which he died soon after.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Her Majesty's Flagship Boadicea, under the command of Captain C. S. Donner, sailed yesterday evening, for Colombo, with his Excellency Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy, Lady Kennedy, and Miss Kennedy on board.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. La Seyne, 1151 tons, Captain R. Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Aden, via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. Luard as a cabin, and twelve deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced severe weather in the Gulf of Cutch. She left Karachi on the 30th ultimo, at 12 noon, for Bombay. All went on well till 1 a.m., on the 1st instant, when she encountered a cyclone, which lasted till 11 a.m. the same day. The steamer was pitching and rolling heavily. The cyclone was very severe for about two hours, between 8 to 10 a.m. Anyhow the vessel got out of it without sustaining any damage. The steamer was expected early yesterday morning, but owing to the severe weather she was late.

The appointment of the Pamirs' Boundary Commission is probably a long way off yet. An immense amount of preliminary work has to be got through first, in the same way as has been done with the Chinese Frontier during the last year or two in preparation for the Chinese Boundary Commission, which—unlike the other—has been actually agreed upon by the countries concerned, but has not been appointed yet.

This week's season report shows over 61,700 persons on relief works in Madras, as compared with about 55,000 in the previous week. Rain has fallen over the greater part of Bengal, and in general agricultural prospects have improved and cultivation has been much stimulated, except in South Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, which had only a few scanty showers. More rain is wanted in Burdwan also and the Presidency division, and in parts of Dacca and Bhagalpur. In Rajputana there was no rain, and 38,244 persons were on relief works: 9,650 being gratuitously relieved.

The Government of India, on the representation of the Madras Government, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15,000 being finally allotted and included in the Military Budget estimate of the Madras Presidency for purposes of camps of instruction. It is probable that with this sum a small camp-of-exercise will be held at Bangalore and Secunderabad, and if possible one at Rangoon for the purpose of carrying out the Rangoon river defence rehearsals. With such a small sum as Rs. 15,000, however, very little can be done. Volunteers, we presume, will continue to enjoy the privilege of special allotments in case any particular corps may desire to hold a camp-of-exercise.

The deputation of Mr. Baines to England merely changes the scene of his work, and does not leave the post of Census Commissioner vacant, observes a contemporary. The administrative portion of the work he is engaged upon had, of course, to be completed before he could enter upon the purely personal or academic phase. There are some very heavy caste statements, which come last in the series of tables, to be prepared, and these Mr. O'Donnell, Census Officer for Bengal, will undertake at Simla in addition to his own work, sending the compiled results to Mr. Baines in London. This arrangement will permit the Census Commissioner to leave for England this month and begin his review of the mass of figures with which he has to deal.

News has reached India by telegraph of the death at Brindisi, from abscess of the liver, of Colonel Charles T. Barrow, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles. Colonel Barrow caught a chill last February, and the illness followed which has now proved fatal. He was with difficulty embarked on the Carthage on 9th April, and reached Brindisi on the 24th, only to die a few days later. The deceased officer was widely known in the service, and had a distinguished record. It was Colonel (then Major) Barrow who led the Mounted Infantry at the time of the Nile Expedition across the desert from Korti to Gubat under Sir H. Stewart, and he remained in command of this corps up till last October, serving in the Soudan Campaign of 1885-86 and at the operations at Suakin in December 1888, on every occasion with great distinction. Colonel Barrow came to India only last October, as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles at Jubbulpore.

The directors of the Indo-European Telegraph, after adding £10,000 to the reserve fund, recommended a dividend for the six months ended December 31 of 17s. 6d. per share, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 20s. per share, both tax free, making in all 10 per cent. for the year, payable on and after May 1 next.

The committee appointed to consider the advisability of raising a colonial loan at Hongkong report against the proposal, which has consequently been dropped. The committee state that owing to the present violent fluctuations in the value of silver as measured in gold it is expedient to defer for the present borrowing in sterling money. They recommend that any deficit in the revenues of the colony during the present year should be arranged for locally in the currency of Hongkong. At a meeting of the Legislative Council, on the 11th inst., Mr. Whitehead, the member for the Chamber of Commerce, gave notice of a motion to the effect that, in view of the constantly increasing cost of administration (which has risen from 547,650 dollars in 1887 to nearly 800,000 dollars in 1892, exclusive of 65,200 dollars for pensions) and also in view of the fact that the revenue is likely to decrease, a commission of unofficial members be appointed to inquire and report with a view to retrenchment in the working of the departments, the amalgamation of offices, &c.

A regular campaign has been opened by the Supreme Sanitary Board of Hungary against the fashion of trained dresses (telegraphs the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*). The Press of Pesth and Vienna heartily seconds this apparently hopeless endeavour to convince the women of these countries that by following this foolish mode they are helping directly to increase the spread of tuberculosis, of typhus fever, and other maladies. Through the sweeping up of the dry dust by ladies trains contagion is being constantly spread from street to street. Following this protest, the Hungarian Sanitary Board has petitioned the Home Minister to forbid the wearing of this pernicious sweeping apparatus by ladies in the public streets. The prohibition has actually been carried out in Meran, but in the neighbouring kingdom the Minister has not yet found the courage to take up the gauntlet. It seems that nothing short of an international petition to the Paris dressmakers, as the leaders of fashion in feminine dress, will suffice to keep our lungs from being infected with the germs of diseases contained in the dust of the public thoroughfares.

A very romantic and attractive suggestion is that made in the columns of a contemporary, remarks the *Daily Graphic*, to the effect that the authorities should plant a grove or thicket in each of our parks for the encouragement and protection of wild birds. The writer points out that very large sums are spent on shrubs and plants which afford no retreat for our English birds, "who love deciduous trees and shrubs, and decline to build their nests in foreign ones." This patriotic prejudice, he argues, is worthy of encouragement, and if such thickets were planted and closed to the public until July, he believes that the nightingale, black-cap, linnet, goldfinch, chaffinch, "and all the other finches of the grove," whom we have banished, would return and gladden the ears of the Londoner with their minstrelsy. There is no doubt that the illusion of the *rus in urbe* afforded by our parks would be greatly enhanced by the realization of such a scheme. But would the public consent to the sacrifice of the necessary space? These "nightingale groves" would, on the modest estimate of the writer, have to be not less than two or three acres in extent, and they would be worthless from the singing birds' point of view unless the public were rigorously excluded.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 30.

Green Street, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Radcliffe, Capt, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Howley, Lt, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, from leave, from England.
Davies, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Lt, Bengal, 6th P Cavalry, from leave, from England.

May 1.

Nurse, Capt, 17th Bo I, on duty, from Bhuj.
Harris, Col, Bengal, A G's Dept, on vacating office of D A G, from Simla.
Spilsbury, Capt, Bo, R E, from leave, from Matheran.

May 2.

Wyllie, Capt, Ms, 2nd Lancers, from leave, from Mominabad.
Hailes, Lt-Col, 6th Bengal L I, on furlough, from Cawnpore.
Hyman, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—April 25.

Cheyne, Lt, Bengal, the King's, to join, to Nowgong.

April 30.

Baker, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Calcutta.

May 1.

Radcliffe, Capt, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Day, Surgn-Maj, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty to Deolali.
Howley, Lt, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, to rejoin, to Shajihanpur.
Davies, Lt, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to D I Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1892.

1. Extract from District and Garrison Orders by Brigadier General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District.

Bombay, Saturday, April 30th 1892.

No. 1515.—Volunteers (Arms and Ammunition.) Under the provisions of para, 224 A. R. I. Volume IX., Volunteers, a Court of Enquiry, composed as under, will assemble, at such time and place as the President may appoint, to report upon 16 Rifles M. H. inspected by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry at his Inspection on the 28th instant:—

President.—Major R. S. Brown, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Members.—Major H. A. Acworth, C. S., and Major and Adjutant T. W. C. Leathem, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The Armourer-Sergeant 2nd K. O. York L. I. will attend the board, and will be warned by the Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteers Rifle Corps.

Proceedings to be forwarded to this office in duplicate on I. A. Form A 2,

By Order,
(Sd.) W. E. HILLIARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

2. With reference to District Order No. 1515 of 30th April, 1892, a Court of Enquiry, composed as under, will assemble at Head-Quarters at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant:—

President.—Major R. S. Brown.

Members.—Major H. A. Acworth, and Major and Adjt. T. W. C. Leatham.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr H S Schurr, Dist Supdt of Police, on leave is posted to Howrah.

Mr C E Briscoe, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Howrah Dist Police, is transferred to Burdwan, and is appointed to have charge of the Dist Police of that dist, until further orders.

Mr J M Coates, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Dist Police of that dist vice Mr J Masters, proceeding on furlough.

Mr G B Havelock, Dist Supdt of Police, Birbhum, is allowed leave for 2 months, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 10th May 1892.

Mr R N W Pritchard, Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to Hazaribagh.

Mr K H Stephen, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, P W D, is appointed to be a member of the Central Examination Committee for conducting the Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Asst Magtes and others.

Government of Bengal.—Marine Department.

Under the provisions of sec 15 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, Capt A Gwyn, offg Depy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to act as a Commr of the Port of Calcutta, vice Capt A Campbell, who has been permitted by the Commrs to be absent from their meetings for a period of 8 months, from 12th Apl 1892.

It is hereby notified, under sec 6, sub-sec (2) of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, that Mr J G Womack has been elected by the members of the Calcutta Trades Association to be a Commr of the Port of Calcutta in the room of the Hon'ble A H Wallis, whose term of office expired on the 17th Apl, 1892.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.

Mr C D Steel, Dist and Sess Judge, Mirzapur, furlough out of India for 7 months, from the 1st Apl 1892, or subsequent date.

Mr E J Simpson, Civil Surg, Rae Bareli, privilege leave for 3 months.

Col F Currie, Commr, Fyzabad Div, privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days.

Surg-Capt H E Drake-Brockman, I M S, Offg Civil Surg, Etah, privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days.

Mr R Scott, Dist and Sess Judge, Jhansi, privilege leave for 1 month and 6 days.

Mr C Hoskins, offg Supdt, Govt Press, N-W P and Oudh, to officiate as Supdt of Inland Emigration for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on leave of Col C A Dodd.

Mr J. S. Hannagan, Sub-Judge, Lucknow, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Col F M Newbery, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col E E Grigg, Depy Commr, Bara Banki, to officiate as Commr of the Fyzabad Div, during the absence on privilege leave of Col Currie, or until further orders.

Mr W Tudball, Offg Jt-Mygte, Shahjahanpur, to officiate as Depy Commr, Bara Banki, during the absence on deputation of Lieut-Col E E Grigg, or until further orders.

Mr P F N Toulmin to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Gonda, is hereby cancelled.

Mr M M L Oakes, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Aligarh, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Ganda, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J D Young, or until further orders.

Mr W T Martin, Dist and Sess Judge, Banda, to hold charge of the office of Dist and Sess Judge, Jhansi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr Scott, or until further orders.

Mr T W Holderness, Director of land Records and Agriculture N-W P and Oudh, to be Secy to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, vice Hon'ble R Smeaton, and to officiate as Secretary to Government, N-W P and Oudh, vice Mr W C Benett, on furlough.

Mr J O Miller, Offg Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N-W P and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment.

The Rev J F Scobell, Chaplain of Allahabad, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Mussoorie.

Capt J P W Spankie, Cantt Magte, from Fyzabad to Cawnpore.

Mr F A Leete, Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Garhwal Div of the Central Circle, on special duty, to the Naini Tal Div in the same circle, on special duty.

Mr E L Haslett, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Direction Div of the Central Circle, on special duty, to the Garhwal Div in the same circle, on special duty.

Lieut W C C Leslie, S C, Offg Cantt Magte, Benares to Fyzabad in the same capacity.

Mr W B Gordon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, who returned from leave on medical certificate, is posted to the Agra Canal Division.

PURE BLOOD.—PERFECT HEALTH.

Given pure blood and the result is perfect health and strength. To secure perfect blood all impurities must be removed from it. How? We will, in a few words, attempt to explain.

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys, as it does through the heart, and while doing so, if the kidneys are in perfect health and working order, the impurities, which are in a state of solution, are eliminated and carried out of the system. A moment's thought will convince how all-important the kidneys are. If they are in any way deranged the poisonous matter *is not extracted*, but courses through and through the system, gathering its forces daily and depositing its baneful acid crystals in different parts. Symptoms then are apparent, such as fickle appetite, depressed feeling, lassitude, "out of sorts," occasional headaches, and it is but a question of time before they recur frequently, become more severe, and then may be noticed discoloured and scanty fluids, with strange deposits, severe headache, palpitation of the heart, pains in the loins, and dropsical symptoms. Having but few nerves of sensation, the kidneys give no indication of themselves that they are the cause of all these troubles. Hence it generally happens that remedies are used to remove *symptoms* of a serious and deep-rooted trouble instead of attacking the trouble itself. The result is, and must be, unsatisfactory and unavailing. Warner's "Safe" Cure is the only scientific preparation for such troubles. Its record of years is little short of marvellous. Tens of thousands declare they cannot speak too highly of it. It purifies the blood, and restores the Kidneys and Liver, so that they perform their functions properly, and the *cause* thus removed all the troubles disappear, and perfect health is regained.

26th September, 1890.

Indeed, this is the matter of a deep pleasure to express the virtue of Warner's "Safe" Cure and its Pills. I was taken over by fatal disease, dropsy, in last year. My whole body was filled up with water, including swelling, and kidneys refused to work. I tried my best to be cured, and was tried by talented and skilful European surgeons and also native assistant surgeons, but all in vain. At last I was told by them to be prepared for death, only the question was for time, not for recovery. The dropsical swelling had reached my chest and had interrupted the breathing. The diet I had was only the water which I was drinking day and night. Fortunately my brother, by name Jaggun Nath, stationmaster at Kulhar station, I. M. Railway, came to know the virtue of Warner's "Safe" Cure and its pills by his friend Guard Boyd of the same railway. How I was surprised on seeing the rapid cure of disappearing the water from body on the use of second bottle. Though the third one was enough to bring me in proper health, but I did not like to discontinue its use, and at last I brought twenty bottles in use. Now I am perfectly healthy and can walk more than ten miles in a time, and have passed the physical fitness by the consulting-surgeon, Dr. Hawkins, of Jhansi, I. M. R., for the post of stationmaster.

Jai Jai Ram Missur.
Late stationmaster of different Indian railways.
Resident of Village Khudra,
District Futtehpore, N.-W.P.

Warner's "Safe" Cure may be obtained of all chemists and at the bazaars, or of H. Ballantine and Sons, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. MOISSAN has lost no time in studying the properties of pure amorphous boron. It is a chestnut brown powder, which can be moulded under pressure, and has a density of 2·45. It is infusible even at the high temperature of the electric arc. Heated in air to a temperature of about 700deg. C., it inflames, and forms boric anhydride. When a small quantity is strongly heated in a test tube and thrown into the air it bursts into brilliant sparks. Heated in a current of oxygen, the powder burns with a dazzling flame of a greenish tint, and the light is very deficient in actinic power; that is to say, in the chemically active rays. The powder reacts with sulphur at a temperature of 610deg. C., producing a brilliant incandescence, and the sulphide of boron, selenium, bromine, and other bodies also combine with it, but tellurium, iodine, and others do not seem to react with it. The alkaline metals do not combine with it; but magnesium, iron, aluminium, silver, and platinum do.

Acids react energetically with the powder. Metallic oxides are more readily reduced by it than by carbon. When, for example, a mixture of copper oxide and the powder is heated in a test tube the glass is fused by the heat of reduction. A violent detonation is produced by rubbing oxide of lead in a mortar with it. The alkaline earths are not, however, attacked by boron.

The remarkable affinity of boron for oxygen is shown by substituting boron for carbon in making gunpowder with sulphur and nitre. The powder explodes at a temperature considerably below that of the lowest red heat. A firework display is produced by allowing a few particles of amorphous boron to fall into fused potassium chlorate. When silver fluoride is rubbed in a mortar with the powder the mixture detonates.

At the last meeting of the Physical Society of London, Mr. E. Stuart Bruce, M.A., inventor of a method of signalling by the captive balloons lit electrically, exhibited an instrument which he calls an "aerial graphoscope," for showing the effects of persistence of vision—that is to say, the lingering of an image on the retina. The boyish experiment of whirling a stick with a redhot point until the point describes a luminous circle in the air is a well-known case of persistence. Mr. Bruce whirls a wooden lathe round by means of a machine until the lathe appears to the sight as a flat screen or disc. The lathe is painted white at the ends, shading to grey in the centre, and the disc is of a uniform whitish colour. Ordinary slide pictures of an optical lantern were projected on this illusory screen, and seemed to hang in mid air.

While Mr. Maxim is engaged in perfecting his æroplane, a German æronaut, Herr Heinrich Lattemann, has devised a parachute-balloon, and a new kind of parachute, which is only about half the size of the ordinary, and instantly expands, so that the æronaut can descend where he likes, and from a comparatively small elevation. The parachute balloon is spherical in shape, and the under portion can collapse when required, thus transforming it into a parachute of great size. The balloon is inflated with hot air from a furnace of the inventor's own design. Ascents will be made with the apparatus at Berlin.

The Rev. John M'Lean, D.D., who has spent several years in the Blood Indian reservation of North-West America, delivered an interesting lecture on the red and white races of Manitoba to the Society of Arts on Tuesday evening last, Sir C. Tupper being in the chair. Dr. M'Lean, while on his mission work, has had exceptional opportunities of noting the last remains of the Indian traditions and religion, and of studying their aboriginal habits. In a few years the influence of the white man will have swept away all outward signs of the savage. Dr. M'Lean also exhibited many objects of interest, such as Indian dresses, weapons, ornaments, and so on, to illustrate the Cree, Blood, and Blackfeet modes of life, and their transition from savagery to civilisation.

The Indians in their reservations are educated by an enlightened Government, and trained in farming and other persuits. Dr. M'Lean, after a long acquaintance and life among them, has great hopes of them, and considers them quite capable of civilisation, an opinion which entirely agrees with that of Mr. Hanshaw, a well-known American scientific authority on the Red Indian. As Sir C. Tupper observed, when we look at the Indian from our higher standpoint, we see much to condemn; but it is our duty to regard native races from their own standpoint, so as to properly understand them. Dr. M'Lean declares that the more he sees of the Indians the more he likes them. There are so honest that on one occasion he left his house for two months without taking any precautions to prevent robbery, and when he returned to it he found everything undisturbed. This, as Dr. M'Lean remarked, could hardly have occurred in the City of London. They are also extremely loyal to the Queen and the British flag. The recent enfranchisement of the Indians in Ontario, Canada, will, according to Sir C. Tupper, be followed by that of the educated tribes in British Columbia, and ultimately, no doubt, by those of Manitoba.

Dr. M'Lean has observed traces of serpent worship among the Indians of the North-West, and is inclined to connect it with the serpent worship of Mexico. Serpents are sometimes carved in relief on the stone heads of their pipes and war-clubs. The sun, however, is their deity, and in smoking the calumet they always present the stem first to the sun, then to the cardinal points.

The men and women of the Cree tribe dress alike, and can only be distinguished by the ornamentation of their leggings, that of the men being vertical and that of the women horizontal. The babies are put into bags lined with moss, which are ornamented with beads. The bag closes at the neck, where there is a loop for slinging the papoose. The mother carries the child on her back in this way, and when she enters a house or wigwam she hangs it on a nail. The women ride on saddles astride like the men, and the Blackfoot saddle has a horn in front and behind. The papoose is usually suspended from the pommel, under the eye of his mother.

Professor Holden has published an incident which is not without interest in connection with the discovery of Neptune. When in 1845 the late Professor Adams submitted his views on the existence of the new planet to the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Dawes saw the calculations, and wrote to Lassel asking him to look for Neptune in the region which Adams indicated. Lassel, who possessed a fine two-foot reflecting telescope, and was a skilful observer, probably the most skilful in England, was, however, laid up with a sprained ankle, and when he recovered, on asking for the letter of Dawes to undertake the work, he found that it had been destroyed by a maid servant. Hence it was that Galle and D'Arrest reaped the honour of discovering the planet in the position assigned it by Leverrier.

Signor A. Govian, in studying the seismic disturbances which occurred in North Italy last June, has been led to conclude that they produced an extraordinarily rapid germination of seeds and growth of young plants, and gave rise to an exceedingly luxuriant vegetation in meadows, arable fields, vineyards, and shrubberies. The leaves of trees and thickets were also unusually green. He attributes these results to increase of carbon dioxide in the air, to diffusion of nutrient liquids through the soil, and to increased production of electricity.

According to the annual report of the Meteorological Council for the year ending March, 1891, which is now published, 82 per cent. of the 8.30 p.m. weather forecasts were fulfilled. The best results (88 per cent.) of accuracy were obtained in the South of England, and the worst (77 per cent.) in the South of Ireland. For the hay harvests as much as 99 per cent. of accuracy was attained in some parts of the country. Cloud photography is now receiving special attention, and experiments are being conducted in the comparison of anemometers.

The Royal medals of the Royal Geographical Society will be presented to Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace and Mr. Edward Whymper at the annual meeting of the Society on May 23 next. The annual dinner of the society will be held the same evening, and the annual conversazione about the middle of June in the South Kensington Museum.

Dr. Nansen's expedition to the North Pole will, it is now stated, leave on January 1, 1893. He will be accompanied by Herr Sigurd Scott-Hansen, of the Royal Norwegian Navy, who will make the astronomical observations; Captain J. Ingebrigtsen, of Tromso, an experienced Arctic navigator; and Herr Sverdrup, who accompanied him across Greenland.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Marquis of Abergavenny, K.G., to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, in the room of Henry Bouverie William, Viscount Hampden, G.C.B., deceased.

THE [illegible]SION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

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VINOLIA POWDER	THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Vinolia Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, weeping surfaces, and sweating feet."
VINOLIA SOAP	contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.
VINOLIA SOAP	BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."
VINOLIA SOAP	THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."
VINOLIA SOAP	THE LANCET. "Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."
VINOLIA SOAP	THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."
VINOLIA CREAM	is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c. THE BABY.
VINOLIA CREAM	"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days." THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

Sims Reeves says:—"*This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.*"

Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism
Gout
Indigestion
Impure Blood
Sluggish Liver
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Headaches
Loss of Appetite
Nervous Depression
Sleeplessness
Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

Indian Planters' Gazette says:—"*Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value.*"

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Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.
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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
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AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

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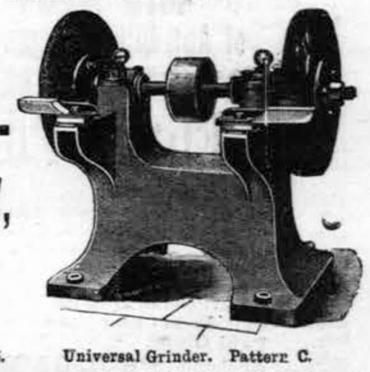

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C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
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I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

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Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

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AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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[illegible]EBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,

Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,

Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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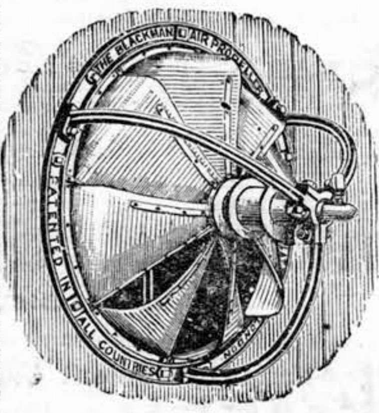

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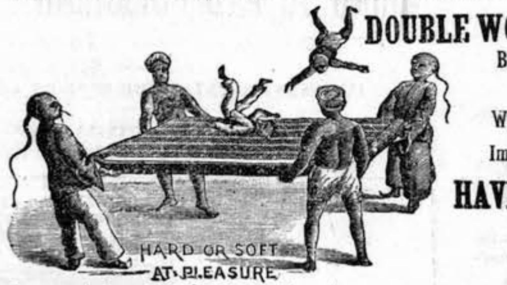
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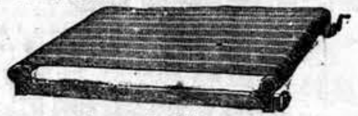

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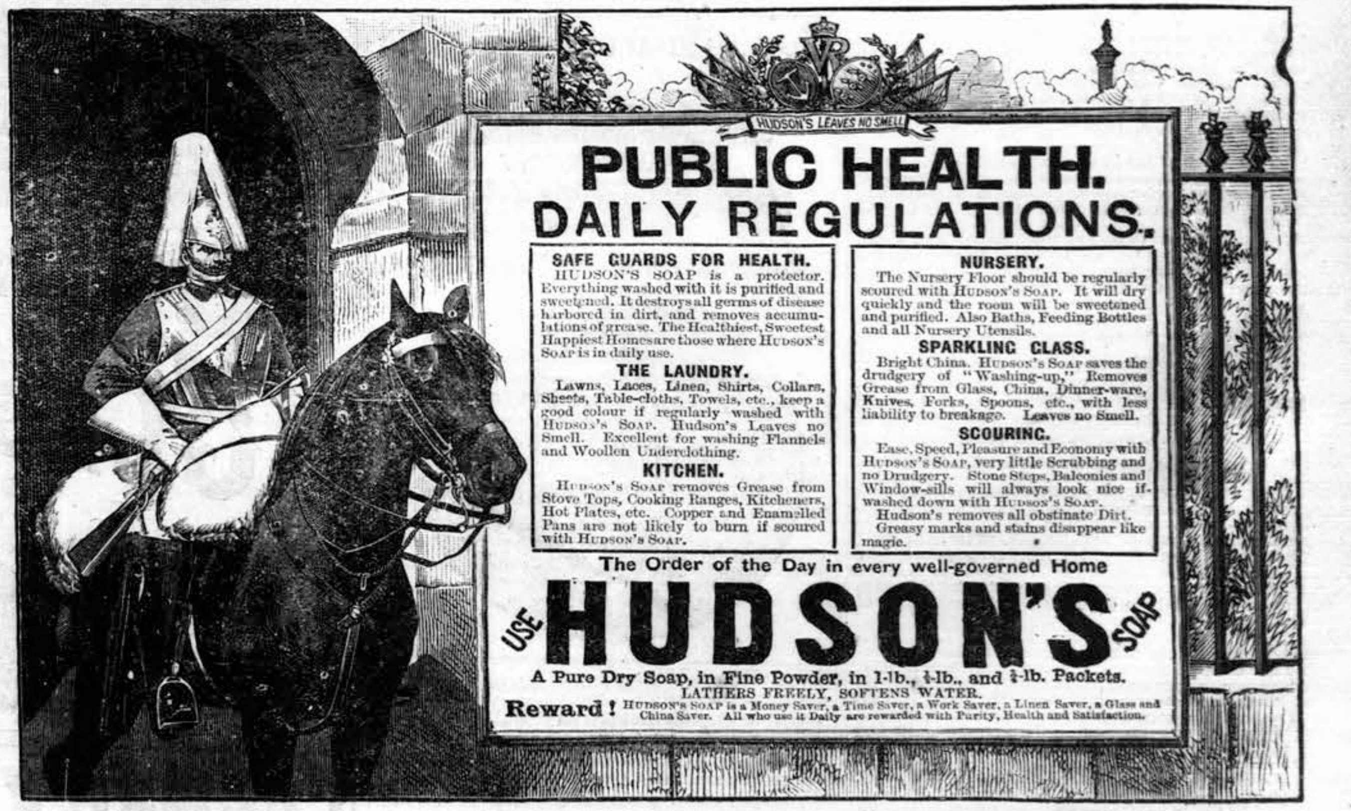

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